

Sales by Auction.

DR. PAGE N. SCOTT'S MEDICAL LIBRARY AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on **THURSDAY**, December 14, and at 1 o'clock most punctually, a Valuable Assortment of **MEDICAL BOOKS**, ancient and modern, the library of Page Nicol Scott, Esq., of Norwich, comprising the most esteemed works on various points of practice, particularly the diseases of women and children.—May be viewed two days before the sale. Catalogues will be sent on application.

VALUABLE ENGRAVED PLATES, WITH THE COPYRIGHT PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on **FRIDAY**, December 15th, at 1 o'clock most punctually, the **ENTIRE STOCK** of a New Edition of **MILTON'S PARADISE LOST**, printed expressly to accompany the remaining proof impressions of the celebrated illustrations to the poem by John Martin, also the engraved steel plates and the stereotype plates of the poem; the works of Ant. Canova, engraved by Moses, consisting of 156 plates, and the remaining copies in proof and prints; Spilbury's Antique Gems, 30 plates; Sandby's Views, 40 plates; Walker's Conquest of Charles II. 10 plates; Copperplate Magazine, 244 plates; other valuable architectural, topographical, and miscellaneous plates.—May be viewed two days before the sale.—Catalogues will be sent on application.

THE VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF THE LATE CHARLES ROBERTS, ESQ., FORMERLY OF FRANKFURT

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THREE EVENING SALES OF ENGRAVINGS AND DRAWINGS, INCLUDING A VARIETY FRAMED AND GLAZED.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY EVENING**, DECEMBER 11, and two following evenings, at 6 for half-past precisely, an extensive **COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS**, chiefly modern English, comprising choice proofs and picked impressions of the most popular productions of eminent engravers from the works of English and foreign masters of acknowledged celebrity, together with a variety framed and glazed, including many in choice states, in assortment of water-colour drawings by celebrated ancient and modern masters, a quantity of books and prints, &c. &c.—Catalogues may be had on application.

TWENTY-FOUR DAYS' SALE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE LIBRARY REMOVED FROM STOWE.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & Co., Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will **SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on **Monday**, January 8, and 11 following days, and on **Monday**, January 29, and 11 following days, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, the highly important and extensive **LIBRARY at STOWE**, embracing valuable works in the departments of books of prints, topography, history, and the other classes of literature.—Catalogues are now ready, and may be had at the place of sale.

EXTENSIVE LIBRARY OF THE LATE DR. M'DONNELL, OF BELFAST, FOR SALE.

MR. HYNDMAN has received instructions to offer for **SALE BY AUCTION**, at 15, Donegall-place, Belfast, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 3rd of January, 1849, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely, the extensive and valuable **LIBRARY** of the late **JAMES M'DONNELL, Esq., M.D.** of Belfast, containing upwards of 12,000 volumes, including many rare works on medicine, theology, controversial divinity, history, classics, voyages and travels, natural history, &c. Admission to the sale by Catalogue only, price 12s. each; to be had at Mr. Hyndman's office, No. 7, Castle-place, Belfast, and forwarded to any address on sending 18 postage stamps. To be had in London of Mr. Hodgson, 13, Paternoster-row. Belfast, 25th Nov. 1848.

NOVEL NEWSPAPER—LIBRARY OF FOREIGN ROMANCE MR. N. BRUCE'S STOCK.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will **SELL**, by direction of the Assignees, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on **TUESDAY**, December 19, all the **QUIRE STOCK** and **STEREOTYPE PLATES** of that **POPULAR SERIES OF NOVELS AND TALES**, published under the Title of the **NOVEL NEWSPAPER**, comprising 600 sheets of **STEREOTYPE PLATES**, in royal and demy 8vo., with nearly 1,000 **REAMS OF PRINTED STOCK**, the **ENTIRE STOCK** and **STEREOTYPE PLATES** of the **LIBRARY OF FOREIGN ROMANCE**, consisting of 600 complete sets, in 9 vols. post 8vo. (divided into Lots, of 25 sets in each lot), also about 170 Reams of Printed Stock (from which 564 sets may be made up by a very small reprint, and the 535 Sheets of Stereotype Plates—the remaining Stock and Stereotype Plates of the **Koh's Travels** in Scotland and Ireland—**Cleveland's Voyages—Morris's Travels**, 1,500 copies—**Life and Labours of Dr. Adam Clarke, L.L.D.**, 8vo. &c.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

REVIEWS

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vols. I. and II. Longman & Co.

GREAT expectations were raised by the announcement of this work,—and assuredly they will not be disappointed. If the author exhibits here less of that sparkling brilliancy which lends such a charm to his historical and biographical essays, he compensates for its absence by displaying greater power in the analysis of evidence and in detecting the import of facts which had stood isolated, and had, therefore, to a great extent been neglected. As in his former works, Mr. Macaulay shows skill and acuteness in the delineation of character. He seizes not merely on those salient points which serve to trace the outline of mental feature, but on the more minute and delicate traits which give to the portrait individuality and expression. Unlike the author of 'Political Anatomy,' who boasted that he would give his readers

A case of skeletons well done,
And malfactors every one,

Mr. Macaulay bids "the dry bones live." He renders us as familiar with the men of the Revolution as if they had been personal acquaintances.

We estimate this quality highly, because the course and the consequences of the Revolution of 1688 were guided and moulded more by the character of the persons engaged in it, and less by the mere force of circumstances, than any event of equal magnitude recorded in history. In all probability that revolution would never have taken place if James II. had been either a better man or a worse:—had he been more scrupulous in his politics or less conscientious in his religion he need not have exchanged St. James's for St. Germain's. Still, the crisis would have only been adjourned. It had become necessary to fix with precision the place which the sovereign ought to hold in a constitutional kingdom. Whenever the farce of 'Every Monarch his own Minister' is played in a country, either the irresponsibility of the king renders his rule arbitrary and despotic, or the attempt made to fix responsibility on him by his subjects perils the foundations of his throne.

Mr. Macaulay commences his task by a vivid sketch of English history from the earliest times. On some points, not indeed of great importance, we differ from his conclusions. For instance, we do not think that the misstatements about Britain found in Procopius and other Byzantine historians prove that the country after the departure of the Romans had fallen into utter barbarism and insignificance. The Byzantine writers were wilfully and woefully ignorant of everything that concerned the Western Empire. Malalas, who declares that "Britain is a city built by Claudius Cæsar on the confines of the ocean," falls into the most ludicrous mistakes about Italy itself, and actually enumerates Salust and Livy among the Latin poets.

For all practical purposes English history begins with the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. This was the first of a long series of salutary revolution. It established the principle of moral order instead of brute force; and, as we have more than once maintained in the *Athenæum*, one great element of its success was, that Christianity was presented to the Anglo-Saxons in a form not too much in advance of their existing state of civilization. Mr. Macaulay has taken the same view, and expounded it with his usual precision of thought and felicity of language.

"It is true that the church had been deeply cor-

rupted both by that superstition and by that philosophy against which she had long contended, and over which she had at last triumphed. She had given a too easy admission to doctrines borrowed from the ancient schools, and to rites borrowed from the ancient temples. Roman policy and Gothic ignorance, Grecian ingenuity and Syrian asceticism, had contributed to deprave her. Yet she retained enough of the sublime theology and benevolent morality of her earlier days to elevate many intellects and to purify many hearts. Some things also which at a later period were justly regarded as among her chief blemishes were, in the seventh century, and long afterwards, among her chief merits. That the sacerdotal order should encroach on the functions of the civil magistrate would in our time be a great evil. But that which in an age of good government is an evil may, in an age of grossly bad government, be a blessing. It is better that mankind should be governed by wise laws well administered, and by an enlightened public opinion, than by priestcraft: but it is better that men should be governed by priestcraft than by brute violence, by such a prelate as Dunstan than by such a warrior as Penda. A society sunk in ignorance and ruled by mere physical force has great reason to rejoice when a class, of which the influence is intellectual and moral, rises to ascendancy. Such a class will doubtless abuse its power: but mental power, even when abused, is still a nobler and better power than that which consists merely in corporeal strength. We read in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles of tyrants who, when at the height of greatness, were smitten with remorse, who abhorred the pleasures and dignities which they had purchased by guilt, who abdicated their crowns, and who sought to atone for their offences by cruel penances and incessant prayers. These stories have drawn forth bitter expressions of contempt from some writers who, while they boasted of liberality, were in truth as narrowminded as any monk of the dark ages, and whose habit was to apply to all events in the history of the world the standard received in the Parisian society of the eighteenth century. Yet surely a system which, however deformed by superstition, introduced strong moral restraints into communities previously governed only by vigour of muscle and by audacity of spirit, a system which taught the fiercest and mightiest ruler that he was, like his meanest bondman, a responsible being, might have seemed to deserve a more respectful mention from philosophers and philanthropists."

At a later period we find religion, though still sullied by many impurities, the chief agent in effecting that social and salutary change which united into one nation the Norman and the Saxon, and which, in its subsequent silent progress, put an end to slavery in England.—

"It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England, that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man, were silently and imperceptibly effected. They struck contemporary observers with no surprise, and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about neither by legislative regulation nor by physical force. Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts; nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute. It would be most unjust not to acknowledge that the chief agent in these two great deliverances was religion; and it may perhaps be doubted whether a purer religion might not have been found a less efficient agent. The benevolent spirit of the Christian morality is undoubtedly adverse to distinctions of caste. But to the Church of Rome such distinctions are peculiarly odious, for they are incompatible with other distinctions which are essential to her system. She ascribes to every

priest a mysterious dignity which entitles him to the reverence of every layman; and she does not consider any man as disqualified, by reason of his nation or of his family, for the priesthood. Her doctrines respecting the sacerdotal character, however erroneous they may be, have repeatedly mitigated some of the worst evils which can afflict society. That superstition cannot be regarded as unmixedly noxious which, in regions cursed by the tyranny of race over race, creates an aristocracy altogether independent of race, inverts the relation between the oppressor and the oppressed, and compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman. To this day, in some countries where negro slavery exists, Popery appears in advantageous contrast to other forms of Christianity. It is notorious that the antipathy between the European and African races is by no means so strong at Rio Janeiro as at Washington."

The recognition of the services rendered by Romanism to Social Progress is not inconsistent with the strongest preference for the principles of the Reformation. Our author observes,—

"It is difficult to say whether England owes more to the Roman Catholic religion or to the Reformation. For the amalgamation of races and for the abolition of villenage, she is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. For political and intellectual freedom, and for all the blessings which political and intellectual freedom have brought in their train, she is chiefly indebted to the great rebellion of the laity against the priesthood."

The Reformation in England was, however, not so properly a revolt of the laity against the priesthood as of monarchical despotism against spiritual despotism. Power became revolutionary:—the State revolted against the Church. The question of supremacy, not of doctrine, was in issue; Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth sought to establish a papacy without a Pope:—and to a great extent they were successful. But this success involved a change in the constitutional character of the monarch; some mystic sanctity began to be attributed to the royal title so soon as it conferred a religious supremacy on the sovereign. "The Divine right of Kings" seemed a necessary result from the union of royalty and divinity; a new adjustment became necessary to fix the relations in which such kings stood to their subjects. Had these relations been discussed amicably and honestly, a peaceful arrangement might have been possible; but James the First would yield nothing,—and Charles the First made concessions only with the settled purpose of retracting them on the first opportunity: while the subjects of both were resolved to gain securities against the abuse of an arbitrary power which menaced equally property and conscience. Civil War ensued,—royalty was overthrown,—and the English people set the example of that most difficult of all political enterprises, the construction of a new republic out of an old monarchy. It ended in the worst of all revolutions, a Restoration. Every question at issue between the king and the people was just as unsettled under Charles the Second as it had been during the reign of his father. Conflicts and compromises followed; they were all mere adjournments of the difficulty. More sternness in the monarch and more anger in the people were necessary to enforcing a solution.

Before entering on the history of the crisis which led to a definite arrangement of the English constitution, Mr. Macaulay gives an interesting and lively account of the social condition of England at the time of the accession of James the Second. Few will read without surprise his account of the northern districts,—now the great hives of British industry and the great marts of British manufacture.—

"Before the union of the two British crowns, and

long after that union, there was as great a difference between Middlesex and Northumberland as there now is between Massachusetts and the settlements of those squatters who, far to the west of the Mississippi, administer a rude justice with the rifle and the dagger. In the reign of Charles the Second, the traces left by ages of slaughter and pillage were still distinctly perceptible, many miles south of the Tweed, in the face of the country and in the lawless manners of the people. There was still a large class of moss-troopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary, soon after the Restoration, to enact laws of great severity for the prevention of these outrages. The magistrates of Northumberland and Cumberland were authorised to raise bands of armed men for the defence of property and order; and provision was made for meeting the expense of these levies by local taxation. The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the freebooters. Many old men who were living in the middle of the eighteenth century could well remember the time when those ferocious dogs were common. Yet, even with such auxiliaries, it was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills and morasses. For the geography of that wild country was very imperfectly known. Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen, some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by that road. The seats of the gentry and the larger farmhouses were fortified. Oxen were penned at night beneath the overhanging battlements of the residence, which was known by the name of the Peel. The inmates slept with arms at their sides. Huge stones and boiling water were in readiness to crush and scald the plunderer who might venture to assail the little garrison. No traveller ventured into that country without making his will. The judges on circuit, with the whole body of barristers, attorneys, clerks, and serving men, rode on horseback from Newcastle to Carlisle, armed and escorted by a strong guard under the command of the sheriffs. It was necessary to carry provisions; for the country was a wilderness which afforded no supplies. The spot where the cavalcade halted to dine, under an immense oak, is not yet forgotten. The irregular vigour with which criminal justice was administered shocked observers whose life had been passed in more tranquil districts. Juries, animated by hatred and by a sense of common danger, convicted housebreakers and cattle stealers with the promptitude of a court-martial in a mutiny; and the convicts were hurried by scores to the gallows. Within the memory of some who are still living, the sportsman who wandered in pursuit of game to the sources of the Tyne found the heaths round Keeldar Castle peopled by a race scarcely less savage than the Indians of California, and heard with surprise the half naked women chaunting a wild measure, while the men with brandished dirks danced a war dance."

Turn we next to those counties which are now most remarkable for their agricultural wealth.—

"It is to be remarked, that wild animals of large size were then far more numerous than at present. The last wild boars, indeed, which had been preserved for the royal diversion, and had been allowed to ravage the cultivated land with their tusks, had been slaughtered by the exasperated rustics during the licence of the civil war. The last wolf that has roamed our island had been slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles the Second. But many breeds now extinct or rare, both of quadrupeds and birds, were still common. The fox, whose life is, in many counties, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere nuisance. Oliver St. John told the Long Parliament that Strafford was to be regarded, not as a stag or a hare, to whom some law was to be given, but as a fox, who was to be snared by any means, and knocked on the head without pity. This illustration would be by no means a happy one, if addressed to country gentlemen of our time; but in St. John's days there were not seldom great massacres of foxes to which the peasantry thronged with all the dogs that could be mustered: traps were set; nets were

spread; no quarter was given; and to shoot a female with cub was considered as a feat which merited the gratitude of the neighbourhood. The red deer were then as common in Gloucestershire and Hampshire as they now are among the Grampian Hills. On one occasion Queen Anne, on her way to Portsmouth, saw a herd of no less than five hundred. The wild bull with his white mane was still to be found wandering in a few of the southern forests. The badger made his dark and tortuous hole on the side of every hill where the copewood grew thick. The wild cats were frequently heard by night wailing round the lodges of the rangers of Whittlebury and Needwood. The yellow-breasted marten was still pursued in Cranbourne Chase for his fur, reputed inferior only to that of the sable. Fen eagles, measuring more than nine feet between the extremities of the wings, preyed on fish along the coast of Norfolk. On all the downs, from the British Channel to Yorkshire, huge bustards strayed in troops of fifty or sixty, and were often hunted with greyhounds. The marshes of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire were covered during some months of every year by immense clouds of cranes. Some of these races the progress of cultivation has extirpated. Of others the numbers are so much diminished that men crowd to gaze at a specimen as at a Bengal tiger, or a Polar bear."

Of the general state of the peasantry and the industrial population at this period the poor-law probably furnishes the best test. The result of its application is thus stated by Mr. Macaulay.—

"It must be remembered that those labourers who were able to maintain themselves and their families by means of wages, were not the most necessitous members of the community. Beneath them lay a large class which could not subsist without some aid from the parish. There can hardly be a more important test of the condition of the common people than the ratio which this class bears to the whole society. At present the men, women, and children who receive relief are, in bad years, one-tenth of the inhabitants of England, and, in good years, one-thirtieth. Gregory King estimated them in his time at more than a fifth; and this estimate, which all our respect for his authority will scarcely prevent us from calling extravagant, was pronounced by Davenant eminently judicious. We are not quite without the means of forming an estimate for ourselves. The poor rate was undoubtedly the heaviest tax borne by our ancestors in those days. It was computed, in the reign of Charles the Second, at near seven hundred thousand pounds a-year; much more than the produce either of the excise or of the customs, and little less than half the entire revenue of the crown. The poor rate went on increasing rapidly, and appears to have risen within a short time to between eight and nine hundred thousand a-year,—that is to say, to one-sixth of what it now is. The population was then less than a third of what it now is. The minimum of wages estimated in money was half of what it now is; we can, therefore, hardly suppose that the average allowance made to a pauper can have been more than half of what it now is. It seems to follow that the proportion of the English people which received parochial relief then must have been larger than the proportion which receives relief now. It is good to speak on such questions with diffidence: but it has certainly never yet been proved that pauperism was a less heavy burden or a less serious social evil during the last quarter of the seventeenth century than it has been in our own time."

There had been something like a general acquiescence in the adjournment of all unsettled constitutional questions during the reign of Charles II. Some good laws were passed, which have proved permanent blessings to the nation; but several very bad laws also found their way to the statute-book, and were less transient in their effect than is generally supposed. The death of the "merry Monarch" took everybody by surprise. He was apparently the more robust of the two brothers; and, notwithstanding his dissipation, was by no means negligent of prudent precautions in the preservation of his health. The very day before his

death the bells rang in the city to announce the near prospect of his recovery:—but when it was known on the following morning that a relapse had rendered his case hopeless, sobs and tears were heard from crowds less actuated by love of Charles than by suspicious fears of his successor.

James II. commenced his reign rather ominously by admitting Sir George Jeffreys, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to a share in the administration. A severe description of Jeffreys is attributed to Charles II. "That man," said the King, "has no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten carted street-walkers." And yet this was the man selected by that very monarch to be placed at the head of the criminal jurisdiction of the country.

If Jeffreys had nothing to redeem his depravity, a younger favourite was at the same time brought forward by James whose early infamy was subsequently lost in a blaze of glory. Few persons will read without some grief and surprise the following incidents in the early life of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough.—

"Soon after the Restoration, in the gay and dissolute times celebrated by the lively pen of Hamilton, James, young and ardent in the pursuit of pleasure, had been attracted by Arabella Churchill, one of the maids of honour who waited on his first wife. The young lady was not beautiful: but the taste of James was not nice; and she became his avowed mistress. She was the daughter of a poor Cavalier baronet who haunted Whitehall and made himself ridiculous by publishing a dull and affected folio, long forgotten, in praise of monarchy and monarchs. The necessities of the Churchills were pressing: their loyalty was ardent; and their only feeling about Arabella's seduction seems to have been joyful surprise that so plain a girl should have attained such high preferment. Her interest was indeed of great use to her relations; but none of them was so fortunate as her eldest brother John, a fine youth, who carried a pair of colours in the foot-guards. He rose fast in the court and in the army, and was early distinguished as a man of fashion and of pleasure. His stature was commanding, his face handsome, his address singularly winning, yet of such dignity that the most impertinent fops never ventured to take any liberty with him; his temper, even in the most vexatious and irritating circumstances, always under perfect command. His education had been so much neglected, that he could not spell the most common words of his own language: but his acute and vigorous understanding amply supplied the place of book learning. He was not loquacious; but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. His courage was singularly cool and imperturbable. During many years of anxiety and peril, he never, in any emergency, lost, even for a moment, the perfect use of his admirable judgment. In his twenty-third year he was sent with his regiment to join the French forces, then engaged in operations against Holland. His serene intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers. His professional skill commanded the respect of veteran officers. He was publicly thanked at the head of the army, and received many marks of esteem and confidence from Turenne, who was then at the height of military glory. Unhappily the splendid qualities of John Churchill were mingled with alloy of the most sordid kind. Some propensities, which in youth are singularly ungraceful, began very early to show themselves in him. He was thrifty in his very vices, and levied ample contributions on ladies enriched by the spoils of more liberal lovers. He was, during a short time, the object of the violent but fickle fondness of the Duchess of Cleveland. On one occasion he was caught with her by the King, and was forced to leap out of the window. She rewarded this hazardous feat of gallantry with a present of five thousand pounds. With this sum the prudent young hero instantly bought an annuity of five hundred a-year, well secured on landed property. Already his private drawers contained heaps of broad pieces which, fifty years later, when he was a duke, a prince of the empire, and the richest subject in Europe, remained untouched."

A name universally celebrated has been deprived of much of its glory by Mr. Macaulay's researches. More than one dark stain sullies the fame of the political career of William Penn. It is not easy to discover the cause of the great favour with which James regarded this eminent leader of the Society of Friends; but it turned Penn into a compliant courtier, and led him to join in actions of which men far less tender of conscience must have felt the baseness and the criminality. This is for many and obvious reasons a painful subject to dwell upon;—for those deeply interested on the subject, we leave the founder of Pennsylvania in the hands of Mr. Macaulay.

Monmouth's rebellion, the most insane attempt at revolt ever made out of Ireland, is discussed at great length by our author. After describing Goodenough and Rumbold, whose share in the enterprise was but a continuation of the old Rye-house plot, he gives a sketch of Lord Grey of Wark. Mr. Macaulay has not entered into any examination of the theory propounded by many continental authors, that the Prince of Orange secretly countenanced the expedition of the Duke of Monmouth, in the belief that it would facilitate his own path to the British throne. Not a particle of evidence has ever been adduced in favour of this view. It is founded on mere conjectures which have not even the merit of being plausible. The Princess of Orange was at this time presumptive heiress to the British throne; if William, therefore, had favoured the Duke of Monmouth, he would have acted against the prospects and interest of his own wife. "But," say these writers, "he foresaw that Monmouth would fail." Did he? Monmouth had for some days very fair chances of success, and only threw them out of his hands by the grossest mismanagement. No matter what the deficiencies of a pretender may be, it is unsafe to underrate his chances in case an unexpected contingency render him popular. All the world laughed at Louis Napoleon's expedition to Boulogne and the incident of the tame eagle:—there will not be so much laughing should he be elected President of the French Republic.

Argyle's invasion and insurrection in Scotland were far more hopeless than Monmouth's attempt in England,—for the stubborn Covenanters held aloof from his cause as they subsequently did from the cause of the Revolution. Macaulay's description of the Covenanters at this period is equally vivid and accurate. He fully justifies the truth of the pictures given of them in that greatest, perhaps, of Sir Walter Scott's works, "Old Mortality."

"These men saw little difference between Argyle and James. Their wrath had been heated to such a temperature that what every body else would have called boiling zeal, seemed to them Laodicean lukewarmness. The earl's past life had been stained by what they regarded as the vilest apostasy. The very Highlanders whom he now summoned to extirpate heresy he had a few years before summoned to defend it. And were slaves who knew nothing and cared nothing about religion, who were ready to fight for synodical government, for Episcopacy, for Popery, just as Mac Callum More might be pleased to command, fit allies for the people of God? The manifesto, indecent and intolerant as was its tone, was, in the view of these fanatics, a cowardly and worldly performance. A settlement such as Argyle would have made, such as was afterwards made by a mightier and happier deliverer, seemed to them not worth a struggle. They wanted not only freedom of conscience for themselves, but absolute dominion over the consciences of others, not only the Presbyterian doctrine, polity, and worship, but the Covenant in its utmost rigour. Nothing would content them but that every end for which civil society exists should be sacrificed to the ascendancy of a theological system. One who believed no form of church

government to be worth a breach of Christian charity, and who recommended comprehension and toleration, was, in their phrase, halting between Jehovah and Baal. One who condemned such acts as the murder of Cardinal Beaton and Archbishop Sharpe fell into the same sin for which Saul had been rejected from being king over Israel. All the rules by which, among civilised and Christian men, the horrors of war are mitigated were abominations in the sight of the Lord. Quarter was to be neither taken nor given. A Malay running a muck, a mad dog pursued by a crowd, were the models to be imitated by Christian men fighting in just self-defence. To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely impervious. That a man should venture to urge such reasons was sufficient evidence that he was not one of the faithful. If the divine blessing were withheld, little would be effected by crafty politicians, by veteran captains, by cases of arms from Holland, or by regiments of unregenerate Celts from the mountains of Lorn. If, on the other hand, the Lord's time were indeed come, he could still, as of old, cause the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and could save alike by many and by few. The broadsword of Athol and the bayonets of Claverhouse would be put to rout by weapons as insignificant as the sling of David or the pitcher of Gideon."

The history of the Rebellion and of the campaign of Kirke and Jeffreys in the western counties of England need not be repeated. One passage relating to the Battle of Sedgemoor must, however, be extracted,—as it solves a difficulty which we know to have been often felt by historical students.—

"What seems most extraordinary in the battle of Sedgemoor is that the event should have been for a moment doubtful, and that the rebels should have resisted so long. That five or six thousand colliers and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle. Our wonder will, perhaps, be diminished when we remember that, in the time of James the Second, the discipline of the regular army was extremely lax, and that, on the other hand, the peasantry were accustomed to serve in the militia. The difference, therefore, between a regiment of foot-guards and a regiment of clowns just enrolled, though doubtless considerable, was by no means what it now is. Monmouth did not lead a mere mob to attack good soldiers. For his followers were not altogether without a tincture of soldiery; and Feversham's troops, when compared with English troops of our time, might almost be called a mob."

Every one has heard of the judicial murder of Lady Lisle, for having given shelter to one of the fugitives from Monmouth's army. Even a worse case of perfidy and royal cruelty, either omitted or lightly passed over by most of our historians, is thus stated by our present author.—

"Among the persons concerned in the Rye House plot was a man named James Burton. By his own confession he had been present when the design of assassination was discussed by his accomplices. When the conspiracy was detected, a reward was offered for his apprehension. He was saved from death by an ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion, named Elizabeth Gaunt. This woman, with the peculiar manners and phraseology which then distinguished her sect, had a large charity. Her life was passed in relieving the unhappy of all religious denominations, and she was well known as a constant visitor of the gaols. Her political and theological opinions, as well as her compassionate disposition, led her to do everything in her power for Burton. She procured a boat which took him to Gravesend, where he got on board of a ship bound for Amsterdam. At the moment of parting she put into his hand a sum of money which, for her means, was very large. Burton, after living some time in exile, returned to England with Monmouth, fought at Sedgemoor, fled to London, and took refuge in the house of John Fernley, a barber in Whitechapel. Fernley was very poor. He was besieged by creditors. He knew that a reward of a hundred pounds had been offered by the government for the apprehension of Burton. But the honest man was inca-

pable of betraying one who, in extreme peril, had come under the shadow of his roof. Unhappily it was soon noised abroad that the anger of James was more strongly excited against those who harboured rebels than against the rebels themselves. He had publicly declared that of all forms of treason the hiding of traitors from his vengeance was the most unpardonable. Burton knew this. He delivered himself up to the government; and he gave information against Fernley and Elizabeth Gaunt. They were brought to trial. The villain whose life they had preserved had the heart and the forehead to appear as the principal witness against them. They were convicted. Fernley was sentenced to the gallows, Elizabeth Gaunt to the stake. Even after all the horrors of that year, many thought it impossible that these judgments should be carried into execution. But the king was without pity. Fernley was hanged. Elizabeth Gaunt was burned alive at Tyburn on the same day on which Cornish suffered death in Cheapside. She left a paper written, indeed, in no graceful style, yet such as was read by many thousands with compassion and horror. 'My fault,' she said, 'was one which a prince might well have forgiven. I did but relieve a poor family, and lo! I must die for it.' She complained of the insolence of the judges, of the ferocity of the gaoler, and of the tyranny of him, the great one of all, to whose pleasure she and so many other victims had been sacrificed. In as far as they had injured herself, she forgave them; but, in that they were implacable enemies of that good cause which would yet revive and flourish, she left them to the judgment of the King of kings. To the last she preserved a tranquil courage, which reminded the spectators of the most heroic deaths of which they had read in Fox. William Penn, for whom exhibitions which humane men generally avoid seem to have had a strong attraction, hastened from Cheapside, where he had seen Cornish hanged, to Tyburn, in order to see Elizabeth Gaunt burned. He afterwards related that, when she calmly disposed the straw about her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings, all the bystanders burst into tears. It was much noticed that, while the foulest judicial murder which had disgraced even those times was perpetrating, a tempest burst forth, such as had not been known since that great hurricane which had raged round the death-bed of Oliver. The oppressed Puritans reckoned up, not without a gloomy satisfaction, the houses which had been blown down, and the ships which had been cast away, and derived some consolation from thinking that heaven was bearing awful testimony against the iniquity which afflicted the earth. Since that terrible day no woman has suffered death in England for any political offence."

We have reached the close of the first volume, and must defer our examination of the second. But before breaking off we must notice the decisive refutation of a theory which has found some supporters of note and repute,—that James II. is to be regarded as a martyr to the principles of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Macaulay bestows more labour on the exposure of this fallacy than it is worth. The administration of James in Scotland as Duke of York was one unvaried scene of sanguinary persecution. He presided in person over the examinations of unhappy Covenanters, while they were tortured by "the boots;" and his first measure on becoming king was to demand and obtain from his servile Scottish parliament the most sanguinary statute that was ever enacted in these islands against Protestant nonconformists. Even in England he continued to persecute the Puritans, so far as the law allowed, during the greater part of his reign. He did not become an advocate of toleration until he found that there were limits to the obsequiousness of the Established Church; and he then laid aside his hereditary hatred of the Puritans in the hope that they might coalesce with the Romanists in humiliating and eventually subverting the Church of England.

The Justiza: a Tale of Arragon. A Play in Five Acts. By G. J. Bennett, Comedian. Newby.

The contempt which familiarity produces is as obvious in the pursuits of men as in their social intercourse. "No man," we are told, "is a hero to his valet;" and no man, we may add (with rare exceptions) is a poet to his actor. It requires a mind akin to the poet's own to preserve the sense of the ideal in the business of life,—and he who has to give form to the conceptions of the dramatist as an employment is apt to deny them as an inspiration. Thus, we not unfrequently hear actors talk of the "words" of the play as if they were the mere dry bones for histrionic genius to clothe and vivify, and as if the ultimate embodiments of character and passion were more essential than the qualities which they represent.

It is pleasant, then, to find in the rank of actors one who pursues dramatic literature with so much ardour and, to a certain extent, with so many qualifications as Mr. G. Bennett has evinced in the play before us. The design of his story is bold and simple, and it abounds in strongly-marked situations. The dialogue, though often overlaid by conventional metaphor and disfigured by ludicrous inversions, is never unimpassioned, and is at times distinguished by an intensity and daring of expression which rises to the imaginative. The great fault of the drama is, that it presents the results of action without sufficiently developing the agencies by which they are attained. The story is of Diego, an ambitious Justiza of Arragon, who, in order to secure for himself the thrones of Arragon and Navarre, seeks to compel the daughters of his sovereign into alliances which are repugnant to their choice. On the death of Alvaro, the king of Arragon, his daughter Inez succeeds to the crown, and by force of her energy and diplomacy foils the purpose of the traitor. These qualities, however, are not exhibited in the action, and the reader is left to assume them from their consequences. From a similar omission of machinery, the jealousy of Inez—which gives rise to some of the most stirring scenes—is founded upon a casualty so slight as in a great measure to impair the interest and probability of her subsequent passion. The play would also have been improved by comic relief:—the only attempt of the kind being the introduction of the hackneyed stage *gourmet*, who intrudes himself most inopportunist upon the serious business of the story. As a fair example of the dialogue, we extract a scene from the second act. Inez, in love with Garcia, revolts from her compulsory union with Pedro, king of Navarre. The motives which coerce her submission are suggested in the following interview with her sister Isabella.—

Inez. I cannot do't, my brain will sure give way
And burst ere 'tis completed. Hark!—What sound?
The footfall of a child would startle me!
There is a strange wild singing in mine ears,
Like holy music, blended with the screams
Of demons, and I feel like one condemned
To view the endless bliss of heaven above,
With fire eternal round her. No kind voice
Speaks comfort to my heart; a victim dress'd,
The knife already bared, I bide the stroke
Which slaughters hope, and gaze on my despair.

Isabella. My sister!

Inez. Get thee gone, I would not have
One piecing star through the black night look down,
Lest it for gazing upon one accursed
Should be cast out of heaven.

Isab. Yet take comfort.

Inez. Comfort! oh, for one pearl drop of its dew;
I seek for it, yet nowhere can I find—
I pray for it, and for it pray unheeded—
Pity is comfortless, if wanting power
To snatch me from the fate which threatens me,
And I am pitiless to all, as all
On earth to me I would have pitiless!
It adds but to the load of misery
I bear a useless burthen that doth lack
Sufficient weight to end me.

Isab. Sister, he
Who made the steed to bear, the steer to draw,
And all things to endure, the mighty as
The lowly, in thus paining thee, but teaches
That out of contrast, only, pleasure springs.
Could disappointment from our lot be drawn
The soul would surfeit with its happiness!
And happiness, monotonous, ere long
By mortals would be designated sorrow.
Sunshine delights us more when raining clouds
That shadowed it disperse, than if unveiled
It gilded us for ever.

Inez. Aye, but I
Am as a convict cast in a mine,
Condemned to toil and torture—never more
To see the sun rise glorious. Thou said'st
Not long ago, I lov'd not, when my heart
Was full of love! I tell thee now, I love
More wildly than did she who from the rock
Leaped, all on fire with love, into the wave
Of chilling death to end her agony.

Isab. It's possible, at sight of one unknown,
The faithful love of years can thus desert
Its dearest home, to give a rival shelter?
In mercy to the hearts that love thee best,
That thou once loved'st, this hopeless passion crush,
And, with the fortitude of greatness, bear
What heaven in wisdom for thy future weal,
Hath doom'd thee now to suffer. Wouldst depose
Our father, who was once to thee thy world?
Annihilate, in frenzy, the proud right
Of reigning o'er the realm his valour sav'd?
Made glorious? Bow down with sorrows
His white locks reverend, and dig a grave,
Untimely, for the head which time hath spar'd,—
Unwilling to entomb such worthiness?
Thou wilt not do't, thou canst not, gentle Inez,
Mine own lov'd sister! What hath been decreed
By that great earthy power which ruleth kings,
The Cortes, strive not to oppose; submit,
And be thy father's guardian now as he
Hath, in his watchful tenderness, to thee
Been truly ever.

Inez. (bursting into tears.) My poor father!

Isab. If to thy duty thou art constant, Inez,
More wealthy, blessed with thy obedience,
Than if the treasures of the globe were heaped
Before him as a tribute, that without—
Inez. (suddenly.) How fits my robe?

Isab. My sister!

Inez. Sits it well?

Isab. Dear Inez!

Inez. Sparkle not my jewels like

The eyes of triumph? Say, upon my brow

Doth the tiara flash like majesty?

Isab. All, all without is regal.

Inez. All within—

No matter—'tis the outside meets the eye!

An hour—a minute, brings perhaps the man

To whom I must intrust my hand for Pedro:

All earthly aid refused would keep it free.

I will endure, and thou shalt see I can;

The hope of my young heart, that kingdom's self,

This swelling earth which holds it, (striking her bosom) I

myself

Will place the brand to, and behold them burn,

Till through mine eyes the flames in volumes burst,

And sight and sense their lodging quit for ever!—

Which long before I mount the bridal bed

Of Pedro, all consumed will be, and Inez

With dust for ever mingled.

Isab. Thou dost freeze

My blood to hear thee.

Inez. Yet my nerves are iron,—

Swelling as in a furnace,—while with heat!

Come to mine arms and warm thee?

As we have said, the play is fertile in theatrical situation and movement. Inez, the leading character, is also well adapted to the powers of Miss Cushman,—who has, we hear, undertaken its personation. It remains to be seen whether energy of dialogue and rapid succession of effect will compensate an audience for the want of efficient motive and adequate instrumentality.

Scenes and Thoughts in Foreign Lands. By Charles Terry. Pickering.

The Pipe of Repose; or, Recollections of Eastern Travel. By Robert Ferguson. Ollivier.

AN inspection of such small books as these—glancing back from them to the lucubrations of our *quarto* travellers which English readers were content to peruse some quarter of a century ago, with some reverence and much weariness—illustrates the mutability of our times in a fashion sufficiently epigrammatic. It is true that we have not reached the state of quintessential comfort and independence at which Man is to find his home under cover of an *alpaca* umbrella and its furniture in his waistcoat-pocket; but these compendious publications—not to advert to the rapid and sim-

plified methods of travelling which tempt thousands abroad where tens were wont to go—bring us a step nearer to such a Millennium. A page of *Bradshaw* furnishes more solid information than acres of such print as used to pass for guide-book instruction. Mr. Terry's vignettes in the days of ancient slow-going literature might have been expanded into a gallery of pictures as long and large as those of Versailles, consisting of some four miles of good, indifferent, and very bad canvas. It may possibly arise from that optimism which the congregation of Smellfungus can never sufficiently discourage and insult,—but we cannot help feeling a certain relief in the change.

Since some of those agreeing with us may hold that brevity in criticism is also a desirable quality, we will expend no more words on the subject—but draw upon Mr. Terry for a few pages. His book contains notes on the East, North, and South; and shall yield us the record of two sojourns—the first voluntary, the second forced. The Benedictine Monastery at Catania, described in the first extract, must be a retreat no less superb than the Austrian palaces at St. Florian's and Molk, hitherto rated by us as the *ne plus ultra* of abodes for Retired Leisure. The year of Mr. Terry's visit was 1846.—

"It was proposed by an Italian gentleman travelling with us, that, on reaching C—, we should at once go to the monastery, where he could promise us a hospitable reception, his uncle being the abbot. * * * We arrived, after an exceedingly fatiguing journey from Palermo by land. We put ourselves and our baggage on a hired carriage, and went at once up to the monastery, which overlooks the town. * * * While we remained in the carriage awaiting our welcome, I had time to look around, and was most agreeably surprised at the princely place we were hoping to enter. I saw a good many eyes upon us, and no wonder, for we were anything but Benedictines in appearance. We wore the dusty marks on our dress, and the fatigue in our countenances of nearly forty-eight hours' Sicilian travelling. Our Italian friend still parleyed, and stood at the handsome entrance with the Prior, who did not look altogether pleased with the prospect of receiving us. Perhaps the three drab 'wide awake' hats we wore did not recommend us much; however, in a short time we alighted, but we Englishmen fancied we were not welcomed in the way we expected, and felt rather uncomfortable. We ascended the fine marble staircase, and were conducted to a suite of apartments. Here were a lot of servants busily getting everything in order for us, but still we did not feel at home, and were seriously thinking of making our escape to an hotel in the town; and, moreover, my English friend was knocked up with fatigue, and was so unwell that he was only fit for bed. In a short time some capital coffee was brought in, and refreshed us, and we then took off our dusty clothes, and retired for a few hours' rest. * * * Dinner was announced, when the Prior and one of the monks, the Professor of Botany, did us the honour to dine with the Italian and myself. At table the ice broke, and we got on very well; in fact, began to be mutually pleased. * * * Our dinner was as good in quality as it was excellently arranged, and very good wine was in liberal supply. All sorts of conversation rapidly flowed, and seasoned our agreeable repast. We then retired into the beautiful garden, and were joined by several of the monks, one of whom is brother to our Italian friend. This charming retreat took me quite by surprise, with its blooming flowers, plants, orange-trees, and sombre cypresses. I felt as though I had entered some enchanted place. In the distance was Etna smoking, down whose majestic side the lava had once rolled to the very walls surrounding this garden. I was walking with the monks in the delightful cypress walk, when I made bold to ask the Prior if he ever ventured to smoke a cigar, and handed him my box. I was glad to find he did, and in a few minutes we made a smoking party; jokes were cracked, and we became very much at home with each other. * * * More monks came to make my acquaintance, and a

musical party was got up, to which they invited us. The Italian and I went to the rooms of one of the monks, a very clever-looking dark-eyed man, where we had hours of capital music and singing. Our Italian friend is one of the best amateur singers and piano forte performers I ever heard, and the long corridors echoed with the sweet harmony issuing from the room which contained our large party. Supper time, at nine o'clock, brought other monks, and more of that excellent wine, which I gave undeniable proofs of liking; rattling conversation kept us up till late, but the 'Good-night' came, and I retired to my room for my first night in a monastery. * * I awoke after a good night's rest. Strange feelings came again over me, when looking round my new quarters, and scanning them more closely than I had done overnight. There was a crucifix over my pillow on the wall, an old painting of a bearded saint hanging up on the opposite side facing me; and these, with old, sombre oak furniture, seemed in good keeping with what one would expect to find in a monastery. My friend I was glad to find better, and we breakfasted alone, as the monks prefer their usual habit, or rule, of taking their meals in their large dining-hall. One or two of them showed me over their fine church, an imposing building, and very large. Several fine paintings adorn the altars, which are mostly of beautiful marble. The magnificent organ is behind the high altar, and, with its gilded ornaments, reaches the ceiling. There are no frescoes, and the church looks a little bare from being whitewashed; but it has one great advantage, viz. that it is kept beautifully clean. To-day, we were requested to order anything we pleased for our table, and told that all that the Monastery could provide is at our command. * * In the evening we made a large promenading party in the corridors which surround the two quadrangles. The parterre of one of these latter is tastefully laid out with trained evergreens, scented shrubs, &c., and in the centre is an elegant Moorish summer-house, a light ornamental stone structure. For this elegant design the monastery is indebted to the present Abbot. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and all of us appeared to enjoy each other's cheerful company. Our supper hour brought a good muster of monks in, and a spirit of joviality took possession of us. They take great care that my glass shall be charged, and I have begun to toast the Pope, Abbot, &c. &c. Some of the errors in my Italian, often for want of knowing the language, but frequently on purpose, cause roars of laughter to echo round our apartments. * * Our table is under the especial care of the 'chef de cuisine,' who understands his department very well; and this is not surprising, for these monks are 'bons vivans,' and their indolent habits render their palates delicate. Moreover, there are daily dinners provided for two hundred and fifty people out of their giant refectory, thus giving tolerable practical experience to the cook. Amongst the eighty monks are men of all ages, from the lately admitted to those of the old 'sans teeth' age. Our companions are, as may be imagined, amongst the younger saints. * * In the evening, a party of us walked into the town, and partook of ices at a café. I watched a moment to effect a payment, but they were too quick for me; and, in fact, the order had been given not to receive any money, but to put it down to the running account of the monks, which is probably a pretty heavy one for this delicious luxury. Really, the kindness we are receiving makes our visit a great and unexpected contrast to our expectations on entering the portals of the monastery. * * I had looked forward to this evening, the Prior and monks having promised that we should hear their splendid organ. It was about eight o'clock when we entered the church. The high altar and organ were lit up, and seats were placed for us just within the large altar railing. One of the monks is a very skilful performer and composer, and I was glad when we saw him take his place at the keys. I soon separated myself from our party, and retired to a dark, distant part of the church, where alone I could undisturbedly enjoy the music. I was at the side of a pillar, with the illumined altar in the distance, backed by the beautiful organ. I fell into a reverie, and probably I shall never forget the peculiar feelings which such music, in such a place, and at such an hour, was calculated to produce, and did so.

I have rarely heard strains so exquisite as those which our friend sent forth from this superb instrument. * * An invitation came for us to dine with the Abbot at his country residence, on our way to Mount Etna, and we started in a carriage full of ourselves and some monks. I was curious to see the head of the monastery. We arrived at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to avoid exposure to the mid-day sun, which is very hot in this autumnal month. The Abbot, our Italian friend's uncle, kindly welcomed us. He is a short good-natured looking man, somewhat corpulent, of about sixty-five. We strolled about with him in a neighbouring village, keeping up the conversation freely to our mutual amusement. He rather puzzled us for some time, by asking, 'Why we gave ourselves the trouble to come so far to visit Mount Etna, when a volcano better worth seeing was so much nearer, in fact, close to us, in Ireland?' We assured him that we knew of no volcano in Ireland; but he still persisted in it, and was astonished that we had not seen it. We soon found that he was making a geographical confusion between Iceland and Ireland, and this we had no small difficulty in satisfactorily explaining. * * At four o'clock we started for the toilsome ascent of Etna, leaving the monks to themselves until the following day, when we returned, worn out with fatigue, in time for another dinner with a large party. It was a jovial affair. Friar Tuck must have left some of his followers amongst these Sicilian monks, I am persuaded. Before we got into our carriage, I told my host that I should like to be permitted to present him with a small token of remembrance. He asked me what it was? I said a beautiful Polyglott French Bible. He made me an assenting bow, and I did not wait for any further questions, knowing the translation to be a Protestant one, and as such I was doubtful of its being accepted.

Those who love comparisons cannot do better than revert to Mr. Bartlett's picture of 'Repose in a Convent,' quoted in the *Athenæum* a few weeks since. Those who are fond of the unprofitable pleasure of looking forward, may possibly ask, in what manner the jolly Benedictines of Catania or the *Chorherren* of the Danube Monasteries may be likely to do their courtesies to English "pencilers" ten years hence.

Let us offer by way of companion—or contrast—picture Mr. Terry's notes on the Christmas of the same year, 1846, spent by him in quarantine at Odessa.—

"At ten o'clock we disembarked in the Quarantine harbour, and walked on towards our place of imprisonment for fourteen days: it was very cold, and a mantle of snow was thrown over all around us.—Dec. 18, 1846.—Our party consisted of the following, a Comte de V——, his lady, their little son, and myself in the first class; a Russian officer, and a Greek in the second; and in the third class, a dozen or twenty of all sorts, including servants, Polish Jews, sailors, and a criminal, &c. We have made up our minds to expect a disagreeable sojourn in the Quarantine; and for the information of my friends, I shall amuse myself by keeping a journal. We passed the gates of the Quarantine and were conducted to an apartment where we had to submit to the spolio. We were kept three hours and a half, waiting for the doctor and doctress, all of us being cold, hungry, and very discontented. At length these personages arrived, and all the first and second class passengers were ushered into a room, where we had every bit of money and jewellery taken from us and put into water, (except our watches). After this all the men retired, and the countess with her servant went through the spolio with the doctress. Then we men were all called in, (including the criminal) for the same operation, and after being stripped entirely we were passed into an adjoining room there to put on clothes provided for us. I could not forbear laughing, although tolerably disgusted with my strange dress: my under clothing was of a very rough and scanty character, my thin boots of an enormous size, my trousers big enough for Dan Lambert himself, their fashion and marks of use denoting their descent from a long past generation; and they gave me a great deal of trouble owing to the scarcity of buttons, indeed had it not

been for a large dressing-gown covering over all the foregoing I must have suffered considerable additional inconvenience. I was then roofed in with a thick cotton pyramidal night-cap, which completed the dress provided for me. I found that the countess had been obliged to unplug her long, beautiful hair, because the doctress chose to insist upon its being false; envious perhaps herself, for she could only boast of a little severe topknot, and that made up of all that could be gathered together from all quarters of her uninteresting sourfaced head. It was getting dark when we were marched off to a six roomed house.—I thought that I, being a first class passenger, should be, of course, similarly provided with an apartment, and as I hate rushing to procure selfishly anything better than others, I made no haste or fuss; but I paid dearly for my forbearance. The Russian and the Greek possessed themselves of the best rooms. The Count took the three which had been properly set apart for his party, and I was left to an apartment which forms a sort of passage through which there is an incessant passing to and from the three converging doors. In my prospective disagreeables I was greatly relieved by a kind invitation from the Count and Countess to join their table, which I gladly accepted. The restaurateur sent us in a better dinner than we expected. I had scarcely tasted a morsel the whole day, and relished my dinner uncommonly. Time passed on, and I retired to visit the apartment I supposed was being furnished for me, but to my disgust, it contained nothing whatever but half a dozen chairs. There was no one who could speak either French, Italian, German, English, Greek, or Turkish to be met with during the day; and now, as it was past five o'clock nothing was procurable. I felt as may be imagined, greatly indignant, and resolved to write to the British Consul the moment I could get pen and paper; but all was too late for this evening, so after storming a great deal, I got a wooden bench from some out-kitchen, and the Count somehow spared me a mattress and coverlet; having turned up the end of the mattress and made a pillow of it, I laid down, and was as warm as could be expected in a fireless room, with the thermometer eighteen degrees Fah. below freezing point. My companions in the room were the two guards and the Russian officer's servant. I was very tired, and although I was refreshed by sleeping, my hard bed made my bones ache; but this is a small evil, and one I shall soon be accustomed to.—Dec. 19.—I got pen and paper at mid-day, and wrote at once to the Consul to assist me in procuring common humanity. I showed the Commissary the folded letter I had written, and in half an hour came a mattress, &c. We find the Greek useful, as he understands Russian, and a little English and French, and he obligingly translates for us occasionally. He is a dark, vulgar person with a blotched face; but he is civil, and we are indebted to him. The Russian officer is a rat-eyed unprepossessing person, with a hauteur which would drive quiet people where they would like to be, namely, a long distance from him. I am truly glad to join the French Count and his lady, who are very agreeable people. The cold continues at about eighteen degrees Fah. below freezing point; and we find that no coals are allowed in our stoves after three o'clock. The Count has the greater reason to be enraged at this, having wife and child with him; and he has written to the Governor to know really if we are to be compelled to submit to this barbarity. A little circumstance occurred to-day which I must notice. The Russian officer's servant would amuse himself by promenading in one of the Count's rooms till he was sent out. His master heard of it, and set to at the poor fellow, savagely beating him. I was glad to know the nature of this tyrant, as I was about to insist on the servant sleeping in his master's room; but as I suspect he would be forced to sleep at the entrance, I cannot make up my mind to cause his lying where a dog would shiver. We talk, laugh, and smoke our chibouks; but the moment this quarantine at *la Russe* is the subject, we lose our tempers.—Dec. 20.—Although Sunday, the Count's baggage has been unpacked, and spread out for fumigation, then the Russian's, then the Greek's, and lastly, I was called to unlock my trunks. My things were soon bundled out; every paper was separated, every letter un-

folded, every book opened. I had a box of Seidlitz powders, and was amused to see every one of them unfolded. I wanted a little bottle, and they gave it to me, but kept the cork to be fumigated; they wished to open my swimming-belt, but abstained at my request; however, nothing I could do would prevent them from smoking a few locks of hair I had carefully kept by me as keepsakes. We got our razors to-day, and managed to look a little more civilized. I keep my temper as well as I can, but I see they are making my room a place for dirty dishes, &c. and servants' dining and sleeping room, so that I shall not manage to keep myself quiet much longer. It is incredible to me that such treatment should be permitted, where comforts and charges for them are under their own controul. Just as I laid down on my mattress, I was surprised to find that the letter I had written to the Consul was under the sheet. It was not sealed; and I hope the quarantine people had it translated to them, and learned my honest opinion of this detestable place.—Dec. 21.—The Count has gained permission to have a fire to a later hour. We have a few books, and friends are sending us in some comforts; thus we amuse ourselves better, though we have still ample reason for complaint. The restaurateur provides us well, and we make hearty dinners at three o'clock; moreover, I have now a little table in my room, and feel more comfortable."

Possibly ten years may change the fashion of this hospitality also: though in a land which is governed according to the policy of "the Medes and Persians" we must not expect them to count half a score—as they do in countries subject to "the movement."

We can treat our readers to only a couple of whiffs from Mr. Ferguson's "pipe." His recollections are pleasantly readable, and interspersed with sonnets which might pass muster in a more ambitious form of introduction. We quote one for a specimen.—

Methinks the young world has a smoother brow,
A softer cheek, than when I saw her last.
Or is it that my days have since been passed
With her whose forehead time and tempests now
Have robbed of half its loveliness, and cast
Hard lines upon its beauty. Not so thou
Most fair and favoured nation! thou that hast
No stain to make thee bluish, no grief to bow
And surely to her sons from far returned,
Who for her sake, in fields of scorching strife,
Or patient toll that wears no less than war,
Have withered up the younger leaves of life,
A scene so fair, a breeze so pure as this,
Seems England's softest smile, and sweetest kiss.

The anecdote which we shall extract is also a piece of convent gossip,—gathered on Mount Carmel, from "an English lady now a Russian Countess"—

"who possessed the gift of languages in an eminent degree. Russian, French, German, and Italian, she spoke with equal facility; and for aught I know, if the representatives of any other country of Europe had been present, they would have found her equally well prepared for them. A striking contrast to her was an American, who made shift to reply to Brother Charles's inquiries after his invalid companion, by the Latin 'Malus est,' which, it may be necessary to explain to some of my fair readers, signifies 'He is bad' in a moral, and not in a physical sense, as he intended it. The lady above alluded to gave me a rather amusing account of the venerable Baroness Talbot's interview with Mehemet Ali, as related to her by the Pacha himself on her own subsequent introduction to him. Mehemet Ali, on the Baroness being presented, commenced the conversation by asking her, without circumlocution, how old she was. To this she replied, that in Europe it was not considered etiquette for a gentleman to ask a lady her age. 'I am aware,' the Pacha replied, 'that such is the case, but yet, when people arrive at the age of you and me, I think they need not stand upon ceremony.' Whereupon they compared ages, and found that there was not a very great difference between them."

The pink parasol,—or, to describe with greater precision, the umbrella covered with brown holland,—of the adventurous "English lady" begins to figure prominently in Eastern memorials. It is no bad tribute to the value of

Miss Martineau's work as one calculated to set thought in motion, that a new traveller like Mr. Ferguson can hardly get the length of half-a-dozen pages in his 'Recollections' without stopping to discuss her statements and to enhance or qualify her descriptions. She is remembered by her Dragoman (so Mr. Ferguson assures us) as the lady who wrote many books—but under the name of "Mrs. Norton" (!) The difference betwixt three and two syllables has rarely led to a substitution more whimsical than this!

The Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology. Edited by Forbes Winslow, M.D. Churchill.

It has always appeared to us that in the medical literature of this country, as well as in its medical education, the subject of diseases of the mind has not obtained that attention which their prominence as a malady and the melancholy fact of their increase amongst us would seem to have demanded from the medical profession. The result has been, that those medically educated have not been found competent to the treatment of cases of mental derangement, and the victims of this terrible calamity have in too many instances fallen into the hands of ignorant pretenders, who to their deficient knowledge of the diseases which they treated have added entire neglect of the welfare of those intrusted to their care. We cannot imagine that the condition in which the lunatic asylums of Europe were at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present could have existed, but from the entire neglect of studying mental derangement by the help of that knowledge of the functions of the human body which has done so much for every other form of human ailment. We are, however, glad to find that there is an awakened attention to this subject, and that the path of inquiry so ably cultivated by Prichard, Conolly, Combe and other writers in our own country is being vigorously followed up. Already much has been done in the treatment of the insane towards alleviating their symptoms and curing their disease. If any proof were needed of this assertion, we could do no better than quote the statistics of the great London Institution for the Insane—Bedlam; where we find that in 1762, only 32½ per cent. of the patients admitted were cured, whereas in 1842 the per-centage cured was 51½. In the same institution, in twenty years ending in 1782, 21½ per cent. of the patients died; whilst in twenty years ending in 1842, but 5½ per cent. died. We wish we could hope that in every institution of the same kind in the country the same improvement had taken place. But ignorance still lingers in many of the establishments (more especially the private ones) for the insane,—and much unnecessary suffering is inflicted on an already severely afflicted portion of the human race.

As a means of diffusing information and awakening inquiry, we know of few things that could be more efficient than a periodical publication devoted entirely to this subject. That the field is ample enough to employ all the talent that can be brought to bear upon it, few would, we expect, be inclined to doubt; but its success as a commercial speculation would, we are afraid, be hazardous. Be this as it may, Dr. Forbes Winslow,—who is well known for his literary talent and the attention which he has paid to the subject of insanity,—has, with very praiseworthy zeal, started a journal devoted to psychology and mental pathology, and we have now the completion of the first volume before us. If in this we could point out deficiencies and redundancies, and a ten-

dency rather to treat the literary than the practical side of the subject discussed, it would not be more than might fairly be expected to exist in a first attempt. But after having perused the greater number of contributions to Dr. Winslow's Journal, we can conscientiously say that we believe that it is likely to attain the object for which it has been established. Many of the papers are generally interesting, and should be read by all, especially those devoted to the education of the insane and idiotic, the condition of our lunatic asylums, and the criminal cases in which the plea of insanity has been set up. Those also who study mental philosophy, independently of its practical application, will find here a number of papers containing entertaining illustrations of the conditions of mind in a state of disease. We think a physiologist might complain that the writers in this volume are too much inclined to look at insanity from a metaphysical point of view. It appears to us that the sources of deranged mind must be looked for in deranged structure of the nervous system,—and that the more diligent the physician is in investigating with crucible and microscope the conditions of the nervous matter, the more likely will he be to arrive at just views of the nature of insanity and of the most likely methods of effecting its cure.

We observe bound up with the present volume "Monograph I.,"—which we suppose indicates a continuation of the same form of paper. We are at a loss to conceive the reason for forming such an appendix:—and although not doubting the practical value of Mr. Dendy's remarks on the cerebral diseases of children, we should doubt whether the intensely technical style of the paper or the subject itself are adapted to forward the interests of the Journal.—We have given a somewhat more extended notice of Dr. Winslow's volume than we usually devote to periodical literature, in the hope of drawing attention more widely to his very laudable effort to cultivate a field of inquiry of great practical importance, and hitherto in our own country too much neglected.

Secret History of the Revolutions of 1848. Memoirs of Citizen Caussidière, ex-Prefect of Police, and Representative of the People.

(Second Notice.)

SOME of the great scenes of the French Revolutions of 1848 as sketched by M. Caussidière were exhibited by us last week. The greatest and most fearful, comprising the days of June, are hurried over by our memorialist with a singular vagueness of touch. They are not to find their Thucydides in our ex-Prefect. He is fluent enough in his moans over the abolition of liberty by General Cavaignac,—but hardly sufficiently precise in telling us how the barricade-builders turned to account the blessed gift while they had it. Yet M. Caussidière appears to have possessed full means of overlooking the transactions of the secret societies:—and this brings us to exhibit him in conjunction with a personage well known in the annals of Red Republicanism.—

"The *Revue Rétrospective* published early in March a denunciation of the secret societies of 1838, with an account of their ramifications, and the part they acted in the events of May. This report, attributed to Blanqui, caused great excitement amongst the patriots. A court of inquiry was instituted to investigate the affair. I was called upon to tell whether it was I who had given this document to M. Taschereau. I repeated what I told Blanqui the evening before, when he came to put a similar question to me, that I was completely ignorant of the existence of this document, which had been found in the Portfolio of the Minister of the Interior. The hand-writing was not Blanqui's. It was afterwards

ascertained that the document had been copied by a certain Lalande, an ex-secretary of the Chamber of Peers, who for the last three years had been living in retirement in the country. The various occupations of all the members of the committee prevented them from thoroughly investigating this affair, but every one was convinced that Blanqui alone had made those revelations whilst under sentence of death. Citizens Barbès, Martin Bernard, Raison, and Lamieusens, affirmed that those details could only have been communicated by him, and that the description of the characters of the different members was precisely the same as that drawn by Blanqui in his confidential moments to each of them. Blanqui loudly protested his innocence, and hurled insults upon and accused his enemies of calumny. But he did not succeed in clearing himself, and men doubted his integrity. He nevertheless retained some fanatic and devoted partisans. I must say that the researches I had made in the archives, with a view of throwing some light upon this mysterious business, led to no result. For some reason, moreover,—and up to the present moment I am ignorant wherefore,—I, with many other democrats, was an object of hatred to him. He succeeded in smuggling some of his partisans into the Prefecture to entice my Montagnards to his club, and to endeavour to tempt them to insubordination. Many of these new comers were down upon the police list as old offenders, or as individuals who had belonged to the old police. A certain *Sieur Dormes* who, after the evacuation of the Tuileries, had entered my troop with some thirty others, was specially attached to M. Carlier's police. He recruited so-called barricade men, and was the *Seide* of Blanqui. I soon discovered that this band of traitors had hatched a plot which was to break out during the night. They were to enter my chamber while I was asleep, and murder me in bed; they were then to seize upon the arms in the Prefecture; and counting upon friends outside, were to proclaim an insurrection. Some accomplices in the Hôtel de Ville were to act in a similar manner there. This project was modified. They knew that I always had arms near my person, and they feared resistance. As I always retired very late to rest, it was agreed that a deputation should wait upon me during the night and put me to death with their daggers. I thought this was carrying the joke too far. I had their movements watched by those who revealed the plot to me, but with the intention of stifling it before it got wind. I received at this time a visit from Colonel Rey, the commandant of the Hôtel de Ville. I told him to be on his guard, and he replied that he anticipated an attack. I had been ordered by the Government to have Blanqui arrested. The signatures of Louis Blanc and Albert, who were absent, were wanting to the warrant. M. Lamartine positively refused to put his name to it. *

"I intrusted the execution of the warrant to the Commissary of Police, Bistoglio. He proceeded with four of his men to the house occupied by Blanqui. He left two in the alley leading to it, and placed two on the staircase. After knocking at the door of the room, he was admitted into an ante-chamber, in which there were some twenty armed individuals, who eyed him suspiciously from head to foot. He saw at once that it was impossible to execute the warrant; and he withdrew after exchanging a few commonplace remarks with Blanqui. Fresh measures were resorted to for his arrest, and he was strictly watched. But that night he slept out, and redoubled his precautions against surprise. In making a report of his mission, Bistoglio told me that he recognized Dormes, the Montagnard chief, amongst Blanqui's guard. That very evening, as soon as he returned to the Prefecture, I sent five men to arrest him. He appealed to his men, who would not allow him to be made a prisoner, and who seized their weapons, threatening to destroy everything with fire and sword, and to blow up the Prefecture. The majority of the Montagnards also seized their weapons, and a sanguinary struggle was about to take place, when I was informed of what was going on. It was eleven o'clock at night. The insurgents had entrenched themselves in the back part of a dark court-yard; I told my men to stand aside, and breathless with indignation I walked into the very midst of the mutineers. 'I am aware,' I said, 'that you have conspired against me; which of you is it

that purpose assassinating me during the night? Here I am at their mercy. You are all armed, and against whom? You entered this service the last, and you wish to lay down the law! You are the mere tools of disorder. Are you eager to deserve the name of brigands, which your enemies give you? I shall not give up to the tribunals those who entertain evil designs, but you shall quit the Prefecture; I shall purify the ranks, and Dormes shall sleep this night in prison.' The majority, perceiving that these things had gone too far, gathered around me. Dormes, with great effrontery, denied his guilt, and intreated to be left this night only with his comrades. He promised to surrender himself a prisoner on the morrow. I made them lay down their arms, and the night was passed in watching, but without noise. On the morning following Dormes attempted to leave the Prefecture, when I had him arrested. I then assembled the chiefs of the Montagnards, and ordered them to retire to the barracks of St. Victor, where they were to purge their ranks, by turning out the bad characters whom they had too easily permitted to creep in amongst them. They left the Prefecture during the day, to the number of four hundred, leaving only a guard of thirty men on duty. At this time I received the following letter from Ledru Rollin.

Paris, 19 April, 1848, Midnight.
 "My dear Caussidière,—I have this moment been told by Albert, who has just left a Montagnard, in whom he places implicit confidence, that the men you ordered to leave the Prefecture in the course of the day, purpose making some attack during the night. They displayed a number of cartridges, which they say they are disposed to make use of. Albert looks upon this as certain; I do not believe it; but, by way of precaution, it would be as well to inquire into it, and to take your measures, by having the barracks strictly watched. Should you stand in need of reinforcements, drop me a line at once, and I will send some of the *Garde Mobile*, who may be relied upon. I repeat I do not believe the story, but Albert is so convinced of the veracity of his informant, that I must neglect no precautions. The attack is to be on the Prefecture and on the Hôtel de Ville. Good night,—as usual, not to sleep.—Ah! Saint Just was right! Tout à vous,

'LEDRU ROLLIN.'

Our memorialist's perpetual reference to secret societies, secret information, confidential projects for assassination, and the like, we must again repeat, is a strange gloss upon the satisfaction which, M. Caussidière assures us, the French people were prepared to feel had he and those of his shade of red been permitted to carry out the Republic. In other pages, however, he frankly admits that the unanimity was by no means a unanimity *nem. con.* Let us take, for instance, the following talk at the table of M. Crémieux.—

"A few days before the elections, I was invited to a dinner at M. Crémieux's, where I found MM. Lamoricière, Bédau, Etienne Arago, Louis Blanc, and Albert. I said to the last, that M. Grandmésnil had complained of the bad fare of the Luxembourg, asserting that the *employés* kept a far better table. 'It is true,' replied Albert, 'we endeavour to live as simply as possible; we could not find it in our hearts to live sumptuously when the people are suffering.' This incident reminds me of another. At this very same dinner at M. Crémieux's, a great deal was said about the days of February. Etienne Arago addressed Lamoricière respecting the affair of the Palais Royal. The General avowed that he was then in a most critical position, and that if it had not been for the timely assistance of Etienne Arago he might have fared badly. A great deal was said about the chances of that day; and Lamoricière observed, 'Matters would not have taken the turn they did if I had not met with so much hesitation at Court.' He then told me, on the 24th of February, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, he waited upon the King to receive his orders. His Majesty seemed much cast down, and referred him to the Duke of Nemours. The future regent, more undecided and more terrified than the King, refused to have recourse to any extraordinary measures. It was this want of instructions that paralyzed the zeal of the General. 'All the zeal in the world would

have been of no avail,' returned Albert. 'Everything was prepared for success. The secret societies would have stirred up the military population of Paris. After the massacre on the Boulevard des Capucines, the insurgents were determined to conquer or die. The soldiers of Louis Philippe, in case of a dearly-bought victory, would have had to walk over corpses and ruins.'

We shall draw upon M. Caussidière for one passage more,—his account of the Polish demonstration in May and the Provisional Government of an hour!—

"The demonstration, which numbered one hundred and fifty thousand citizens, on arriving at the Pont de la Concorde, forced the passage, which was kept by a detachment of the National Guard. The enthusiasm which this immense column received all along its passage,—a burning sun, the abstinence from food since eight in the morning, the electric principle which circulates in all great masses, the patriotic shouts,—all tended to increase the general excitement, when, about two o'clock, the advanced ranks presented themselves at the gates of the palace of the Assembly. They had not, however, any premeditated plan of action. There were more than one hundred different institutes in the procession, each with its own banner and own leaders, who would act according to their own view of the case, and according to circumstances; they were, however, so far agreed that they wished to impart a democratic impulse to the Chamber, which had already betrayed its reactionary tendencies. At first, not more than one hundred men entered the court-yard to present the petition, but the numerous corporations, collected together at the other extremity of the column, endeavoured to force their way to the Chamber, or at least to approach it as near as possible. This caused a pressure of the living mass, which gradually swelled onwards to the principal entrance. The only way to have stopped this living sea of human beings would have been to have prevented them from crossing the bridge, by placing a sufficient force there. The space before the House of Assembly would then have remained clear. The few guards on duty at the entrance kept their footing as long as it was possible; but the progressive crush became so great that the iron railings gave way, and the court-yard was immediately inundated by the crowd. Another circumstance admitted five hundred at one rush. One of the soldiers on duty in the court-yard having by accident let his musket fall, it went off. This incident caused a scene of indescribable uproar, and cries were uttered 'They are assassinating our brethren!' which cry was transferred from mouth to mouth, from phalanx to phalanx, as far as the Place de la Concorde. The whole crowd now precipitated itself towards the doors of the palace, and many of them were literally suffocated. It was soon known that the shot fired was the result of accident, but the people exclaimed, 'The military then have their muskets loaded!' The Salle des Pas Perdus was occupied by a knot of conspicuous politicians of every faction, who formed a little chamber, as it were, of their own. Many of them addressed the people in vehement language. General Courtais was stopped here for some length of time, and he was violently demanded to explain his intentions. Thus urged, he declared in a loud voice that if, in his capacity of general, he was ordered to beat the rappel as a signal for firing upon the citizens, he should at once give in his resignation. After his departure a company of one hundred men were admitted by the gate that opens upon the quay, and were ordered to clear the Salle des Pas Perdus; but they were soon compelled to withdraw. Similar scenes were enacting in different parts of the hall of the Assembly, the interior of which were quite a dramatic appearance. During the speech of M. Wolowski, shouts and the hum of many voices were heard approaching nearer and nearer to the Chamber, and on the report of the musket every one thought that a conflict had commenced. The tumult out of doors soon drowned the voices of the representatives; the entrances to the galleries were burst open with a tremendous crash, and men in blouses rushed in, waving flags and shouting 'Vive la Pologne!' Many of them slid down the columns, and placed themselves on the benches of the representatives. The people now

poured in headlong at every entrance; the galleries were so crowded that they groaned under the weight. A tank burst, and the water flooded one of the passages. The whole building cracked again, and threatened to involve all in one common ruin. The great gates of the semicircle were at length thrown open, and gave admittance to the multitude and their leaders. The people were now masters of the Assembly. After the petition had been read, with the various episodes recorded in the *Moniteur*, another attempt was made to clear the hall. All the issues and passages were crowded with citizens eager to enter. At the same time a report was spread that a battle had commenced on the quays, and that in a few minutes there would be a general massacre. Huber then mounted the tribune, and declared that the National Assembly was dissolved. The deputies now flew in every direction, some towards the house of the President, whilst others sought shelter in the ranks of the National Guard, who were mustering strong outside. On the desks, in the tribune, on the benches of the adjacent rooms, the members of the different clubs were busily engaged writing out lists of names to constitute a new Provisional Government. Various groups took the direction of the Hôtel de Ville. Gradually the Chamber thinned, and some hundreds of the people alone remained, when the National Guard entered at quick march, and reinstated the representatives in their seats. *

"About five o'clock, whilst one body of the Republicans was advancing towards the Hôtel de Ville, the Préfecture was invaded by a crowd of some two hundred persons, declaring that the Government and the Assembly had been dissolved. They demanded arms. It was a moment of indescribable confusion. Every one seemed to have gone mad. Some of these new comers made their way to my cabinet, and announced to me the formation of a new government. 'You are to be one of them,' they exclaimed, 'come and show yourself to the people.' 'I am,' I replied, 'Préfect of Police here, and when I shall have received orders from a duly constituted government, I shall then see how to act; at present, I must request you to withdraw.' I endeavoured to descend the staircase into the court-yard, that I might do my best to re-establish order. I put on my sash and took my sabre, and at the moment, I dare say, cut a sorry figure as a soldier. On the staircase, which was crowded with men demanding arms, one of them pointed to the door of a hall which served as our arsenal, and exclaimed, 'there are arms there.' 'If you repeat that again,' I said, 'I shall pass my sword through your body.' Upon this he said no more; and with the assistance of the Republican guard I cleared the Préfecture. I gave strict orders that not a soul should be admitted, unless he belonged to the establishment, under any pretext whatever. By these means I saved the Préfecture, which continued under arms all night. The Fire Brigade and Guardians were also armed, and we escaped another invasion. I was extremely sorry to hear that the precincts of the National Assembly had been violated; and loudly manifested my dissatisfaction. A person who was all this time in my cabinet heard me exclaim, 'The act of folly that has been committed this day may perhaps prove a death-blow to the Republic.'"

From this point we begin to be told of suspicions, manœuvres, &c.:—in short, of that determination to dispossess M. Caussidière of his office which has ended in his figuring on Mr. Bentley's list of authors instead of being enrolled among the Liberators of Europe and called (who knows?) to fill some Presidency that was waiting for a loyal man of right colour. Here, then, we part with M. Caussidière. His Memoirs have hardly sufficient "body" to entitle them to the grave examination of the political student; but as foam-bubbles which indicate the conflict of currents they merit a moment's speculation. They are, moreover, we doubt not, the first of a large and fluent family.

The Diamond and the Pearl. By Mrs. Gore. 3 vols. Colburn.

For a person who would be described by the majority as principally skilled in sarcastic sallies

and those expositions of *savoir vivre* which imply keeping pace with our breathless times, Mrs. Gore possesses a store of fancy and imagination richer than ordinary. An occupation more genial than the incessant keeping record of May-Fair frivolities might have given her an honourable name among poetesses. This, we think, may be gathered from her perpetual resort to trope and symbol—from the garniture with which she can clothe some flimsy bit of worldly wisdom—from her perpetual and (we apprehend) almost involuntary recurrence to the phraseology of Scripture. Had this novel owned any other parentage, its title might have led us to expect a narration of the notable murders done by a necklace or the eaves-droppings of an ear-ring; but we knew that Mrs. Gore was about to treat us to a brilliant woman contrasted with one of tenderly-delicate nature. And thus, accordingly, it comes to pass. Yet our authoress does not fulfil the promise of her title as she might have done. Her Diamond is neither *Pitt* nor *Pigot*—no veritable "Mountain of Light"—but a patched-up thing, put together by some chemical jeweller with his blowpipe; as was the *Sévigén* proffered by Miss Edgeworth's *Lady Bearcroft* to *Lady Davenant*. Some, we suspect, will object to grant it as much praise as this—or to allow that there is one scrap of "pure carbon" in its composition; calling the glittering toy at once a bad name—a counterfeit—a piece of Palais-Royal paste. We know of old that Mrs. Gore shines in the delineation of hard, worldly women. Why, then, could not she vary her figure for once? making her Helen as brilliant as she pleased in wit, beauty, and ambition—perilled by this very brilliancy—but still genuine; and not, as now, the poorhack of Fashion—all efforts and pretences and coquetries, who turns her back on her family whenever she wants to rise, and throws herself penitently into their arms as often as her fortunes fall. We looked for a *Millamant*, and in her place behold a May-Fair lioness! Far better does *Blanche*, the Pearl, keep the promise of her name. As sister, daughter, wife, she is "a veritable *Margaret*,"—foiling the false Brilliant with her purity and exquisite delicacy of colour. Yet, even here, Mrs. Gore has not been able to rise superior to old conventions. If "to be Pearl is best," what need was there of giving to the innocence, beauty, and holy wisdom of her heroine the sanction of Fashion? Well is Mrs. Gore aware not only that a real Mrs. John Watts could never have become "the rage" with the suddenness here described, but, what is more, that she *would* not. Society is a strange complex thing; and the step from absolute retirement to the observation of all observers may be taken by a *Una* without peril, but cannot without pain—still less *per saltum*. We had hoped, after Mrs. Gore's rest from production, that she would have given us something more natural and less novelish than this tale of surprises, conversions, reformations (*vide* Sir George Downham), and "judgments," as set forth in the fate of the Hartingham title. She is always smart and amusing;—but will she never more be probable?

After what has been said, no person of any moderation will expect a more precise account of how the Diamond sparkled and through what amount of vicissitudes the Pearl kept its purity. Some of the sketches of character in this novel are lively. The picture of the household of the Peer-Bishop is as graphic in its grimness and its primness as most that we have looked upon. Other "hits" seem almost personal, from the unnecessary and ineffective sharpness with which they are launched. As usual, Mrs. Gore ranges herself on the side of "the Movement;" yet, as too frequently happens, it would seem as if

she could not satisfactorily get to an end of her task without glorifying her popular characters with stars and garters—not to add "chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before them!"

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Kit Bam's Adventures; or, the Yarns of an Old Mariner. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Illustrated by George Cruikshank.—To devise harmonious and becoming frames—as Lady Morgan will bear us out in attesting—was in the palmy days of Painting a separate occupation studied on high principles of taste.—Mrs. Clarke need go no further than Covent Garden to learn from Mr. Cribb that a *Correggio* and a *Cuyp* demand "margins" totally different, both, however, subject to laws of proportion which are also laws of probability, poetical or prosaic as may be. To reduce our figure into working order.—Nothing invented a series of wild and wonderful tales belonging to the family of Peter Wilkins and Cape Binglefield who discovered the Dog-Bird—why need Mrs. Clarke have racked her brain to discover an excuse for their appearance, or, what is even more diverting, to prove their utility? This she does as follows. The parents of a couple of Swallows (human, not ornithological, children), who are giving their offspring an excellent education in useful knowledge, become apprehensive lest the young ones should grow too prosaic in consequence—and accordingly promote the visit of the children to an old mendacious sailor, whose "yarns," it is hoped, will interest them and keep their imaginations alive. We refer the wisdom of such an expedient to the judgment of Mrs. Ellis, or Mrs. Hipsley Tuckfield, or any other school-keeping lady. To ourselves it seems little more commendable than the device of the *Mrs. Candour* who, some sixty years ago, set a country neighbourhood by the ears with a false report, and on being taxed with the same quietly said, "Yes, it was a lie; I made it. I thought it would do good." We have not the remotest objection to any amount of sea-monsters or land-monsters described by Ancient Mariner. Let his Kraken—if it please his fancy—be as vast in circumference as Cuba, as hard to go round as M. de Chateaubriand (according to the Viscount's pangenrist)—let his Giant be—

Three times as high as Meru mountain,
Which is ninety times as high as St. Paul's—

let his bread (and butter) fruit tree grow also, if he think proper, plates of the willow pattern for shipwrecked men to eat off, and Swiss damask napkins for the wiping of their fingers:—only in such case he himself must not be set forth as a real mariner in a real cottage, visited by real children, with the connivance of real parents. In short, Mrs. Clarke manages romance so cleverly that we wish she would not mix up a show of truth and utility with it. Neither fact nor fiction is the better for the companionship.

The Voice of Many Waters is a tale for young people, by Mrs. David Osborne; containing many facts about the element—its sens, rivers, cascades, &c.—strung together with well-intentioned words. The wood-cuts to this book are singularly bad, and one and all merit drowning.

Pippie's Warning; or, Mind your Temper. By Catherine Crowe—tells, with an infinity of circumstance, sufficient probability, and some humour, how a spaniel was by adversity lessoned from being a snarling nuisance into becoming a dog which it was a pleasure to live with. Pippie's cure seems in more ways than one to make up as capital a story for children as we have recently met with. The good morals expressed and understood are arranged by Mrs. Crowe with her well-known neatness of carpentry.

The Fairy Knoll. By Mrs. Sherwood.—This is far less to our taste than 'Pippie.' A tone of vulgarity pervades the incidents, the manner of writing, and the order of observation, which we should be sorry to see communicated to any young persons under our care.—As a humorous character, Mrs. Hughes, the cross lady of Hans Place, might have figured in a full-grown novel; but a child will hardly enter into the humour without a spirit of contempt and sarcasm being fostered which is premature and objectionable. If experience of a coarse and silly

world must bring this on, is there any need that we should push our children forward to meet it when they are too young to understand and allow for counter-balances? We think that the religious considerations so perpetually appealed to by our authors, if practically interpreted, might give an answer in the negative.

How to Spend a Week Happily—by Mrs. Barbury—contains some sad little stories put together with the best possible purpose, but the nature of which is somewhat at variance with the title. Children, however rendered thoughtful, would hardly be made "happy," by details of death-beds, "judgments," warnings, &c.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Phædrus, Lysis, and Protagoras of Plato Translated. By J. Wright.—It is to be regretted that, much as Plato is talked of, no good translation of his works has yet appeared in this country. The best is Taylor's,—but this is well known to be loose and inaccurate. Difficulties are evaded in it rather than unravelled; so that the student of the original is often left without assistance. But this is not the worst. Sometimes the translator cuts the knot by a daring guess,—and completely misrepresents the philosopher. We are thankful to receive a translation of a part of Plato's voluminous works from the pen of so competent a scholar as Mr. Wright shows himself to be. He has evidently studied his author deeply and patiently, entered into his spirit, and brought all the appliances of refined scholarship to bear upon the explanation of his meaning. He is particularly successful in his translation of the *parties*; which, as every Greek scholar knows, cannot be fully understood without much study under the best masters.

Self-Instructing Latin Grammar. By D. M. Aird.—A commonplace little book, got up in a very shabby style,—containing a middling grammar, interspersed with Latin sentences for translation, and followed by a few extracts from Latin authors under the title of a Latin Reader. Here and there the English of a word is underlined.

Greek Verbs Irregular and Defective. By the Rev. W. Veitch.—One great cause of the superiority of German scholarship over that of other nations is the division of labour among scholars. Every one in Germany who wishes to enjoy the reputation of having added to the common stock of knowledge selects some subject, or some branch of a subject, of limited extent. On this he fixes his attention,—into this he dives deeply,—and upon this he brings to bear the energies of his mind and the resources of his learning. The result is what might naturally be expected. The Germans are the teachers of the world. Their productions command respect in England—and in America are speedily translated and eagerly appropriated. The volume before us is a monument of industry and research. The only work approaching it in depth of investigation is Carmichael's on the same subject:—and even this is inferior in several respects. The main points of superiority in the present treatise are the following:—It traces the history of each verb to a later period,—and gives both the prose and poetical forms, with authorities whenever they are to be found. It also contains a greater number of verbs,—and none are given in the simple form without authority nor in the compound without warning. The discussions upon the *dicta* of Porson, Elmsley, and other distinguished scholars, are temperate and instructive. There cannot be a more useful book for the Greek composer, whether in prose or in verse.

Further Remarks on the University System of Education. By the Rev. A. H. Wratiaslaw.—The author makes a number of suggestions,—among the most prominent of which is that of an examination in each year, one in classics, one in mathematics, and one in theology, &c. He proposes, then, to give the ordinary degree at the commencement, and to retain those who seek for honours in any tripos until the following January. He complains of the neglect of theology,—modern languages, European and Oriental,—music,—of the shortness of the academical year,—the idleness of a large class of students,—and the defective character of the examinations for the ordinary degree. This opens a very wide field,—and one which cannot

be entered upon until the initial working of the recent reforms is seen.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

In order that the whole of the case respecting the recently revived question of the existence of sea serpents might be before our readers, we gave a hint last week that we might probably add to those parts of Mr. Owen's letter on the evidence in the particular instance which we have already printed in our summing up of the argument [*ante*, p. 1208] that other portion of the same letter in which he reasons against the existence of this animal generally.

But I am usually asked, [he says,] "after each endeavour to explain Capt. McQuhae's sea serpent," "Why there should not be a great sea serpent?"—often, too, in a tone which seems to imply, "Do you think, then, there are not more marvels in the deep than are dreamt of in your philosophy?" And freely conceding that point, I have felt bound to give a reason for scepticism as well as faith. If a gigantic sea serpent actually exists, the species must of course have been perpetuated through successive generations from its first creation and introduction in the seas of this planet. Conceive, then, the number of individuals that must have lived and died and have left their remains to attest the actuality of the species during the enormous lapse of time from its beginning to the 6th of August last! Now, a serpent, being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and respiratory lungs, dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead; and so would the sea serpent, until decomposition or accident had opened the tough integument and let out the imprisoned gases. Then it would sink, and, if in deep water, be seen no more until the sea rendered up its dead, after the lapse of the years requisite for the yielding of its place to dry land—a change which has actually revealed to the present generation the old saurian monsters that were entombed at the bottom of the ocean of the secondary geological periods of our earth's history. During life the exigencies of the respiration of the great sea serpent would always compel him frequently to the surface; and when dead and swollen—

Prone on the flood, extended long and large—
he would

Lie floating many a rood; in bulk as huge
As whom the fables name of monstrous size,
Titanian or earth-born, that warred on Jove.

Such a spectacle, demonstrative of the species if it existed, has not hitherto met the gaze of any of the countless voyagers who have traversed the seas in so many directions. Considering, too, the tides and currents of the ocean, it seems still more reasonable to suppose that the dead sea serpent would be occasionally cast on shore. However, I do not ask for the entire carcass. The structure of the backbone of the serpent tribe is so peculiar, that a single vertebra

would suffice to determine the existence of the hypothetical Ophidian; and this will not be deemed an unreasonable request when it is remembered that the vertebrae are more numerous in serpents than in any other animals. Such large, blanchet, and scattered bones on any sea-shore would be likely to attract even common curiosity; yet there is no vertebra of a serpent larger than the ordinary pythons and boas in any museum in Europe.

Few sea-coasts have been more sedulously searched, or by more acute naturalists, (witness the labours of Sars and Loven,) than those of Norway. Krakens and sea serpents ought to have been living and dying thereabouts from long before Pontopidan's time to our day, if all tales were true; yet have they never vouchsafed a single fragment of their skeleton to any Scandinavian collector; whilst the other great denizens of those seas have been by no means so chary. No museums, in fact, are so rich in the skeletons, skulls, bones, and teeth of the numerous kinds of whales, cachalots, grampuses, walruses, sea unicorns, seals, &c., as those of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; but of any large marine nondescript or indeterminate monster they cannot show a trace.

I have inquired repeatedly whether the natural history collections of Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities of the United States might possess any unusually large ophidian vertebrae, or any of such peculiar form as to indicate some large and unknown marine animal; but they have received no such specimens.

The frequency with which the sea serpent has been supposed to have appeared near the shores and harbours of the United States, has led to its being specified as the "American Sea Serpent"; yet out of the 200 vertebrae of every individual that should have lived and died in the Atlantic since the creation of the species, not one has yet been picked up on the shores of America. The diminutive snake, less than a yard in length, "killed upon the sea-shore," apparently beaten to death, "by some labourer of Cape Ann," United States, (see the 8vo. pamphlet, 1817, Boston, p. 38), and figured in the *Illustrated London News*, October 28, 1843, from the original American memoir, by no means satisfies the conditions of the problem. Neither do the *saccopharynx* of Mitchell, nor the *ophiognathus* of Harwood—the one 4½ feet the other 6 feet long; both are surpassed by some of the congers of our own coasts, and, like other murænid fishes and the known small sea snakes (*hydrophis*), swim by undulatory movements of the body.

The fossil vertebrae and skull which were exhibited by Mr. Koch in New York and Boston as those of the great sea serpent, and which are now in Berlin, belonged to different individuals of a species which I had previously proved to be an extinct whale—determination which has subsequently been confirmed by Profs. Müller and Agassiz. Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, has discovered many fossil vertebrae in the Eocene tertiary clay at Bracklesham, which belong to a large species of an extinct genus of serpent (*palæophis*), founded on similar vertebrae from the same formation in the Isle of Sheppy. The largest of these ancient British snakes was 20 feet in length; but there is no evidence that they were marine.

Since we last wrote on the subject, Mr. Owen's conjecture as to the individual case recently in question (and by consequence his general argument) have received strong confirmation from the testimony of one of the actual witnesses to the last alleged appearance.

Let us observe first that the second letter of Capt. Patrick McQuhae (Nov. 18) to the *Times*, contains some modifications of, and additions to, his original letter to the Admiralty of October 11. He assigns, for example, the grounds for the conclusion that what he saw was a sea-serpent. "It was not until after the great length was developed, by its nearest approach to the ship, and until after that point had been duly considered and debated, as well as such could be in the brief space of time allowed for so doing, that it was pronounced to be a serpent by all who saw it, and who are too well accustomed to judge of lengths and breadths of objects in the sea, to mistake a real substance and an actual living body, coolly and dispassionately contemplated, at so short a distance too, for the 'eddy' caused by the action of the deeper-immersed fins and tail of a rapidly-moving gigantic seal."

What that "nearest approach" and "short distance" was Capt. McQuhae leaves his readers to judge by his expression "had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognized his features with my naked eye," (letter of Oct. 11). After formally certifying that the three figures of the head of the animal published in the *Illustrated London News*, all of which show a capacious convex or vaulted cranium, "most faithfully represent the appearance of the animal," (letter of Oct. 30), Capt. McQuhae, in his letter of the 18th of November, invalidates their accuracy by stating that "the head was flat." He repeats his assertion that "no portion of the sixty feet seen by us was used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation;" but objects to the inference "that the animal had a stiff inflexible trunk,"—which gives some insight into his judgment or power of drawing

conclusions from phenomena. A desire has, accordingly, been very generally felt for the independent testimony of some of the other unaccountably few eye-witnesses of the alleged monster that passed the *Dædalus*. This we are now able to satisfy by the following extract from a letter of the officer on watch, Lieut. Edgar Drummond, which has appeared in the *Cornwall Gazette*.—

I beg to send you the following extract from my journal: H. M. S. *Dædalus*, Aug. 6, 1848; lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$ S., long. $9^{\circ} 37'$ E. St. Helena, 1015 miles, in the 4 to 6 watch, at about 5 o'clock, we observed a most remarkable fish on our lee quarter, crossing the stem in S.W. direction: the appearance of its head, which, with the back fin, was the only portion of the animal visible, was long, pointed, and flattened at the top, perhaps ten feet in length; the upper jaw projecting considerably; the fin was, perhaps, twenty feet in the rear of the head, and visible occasionally: the captain also asserted that he saw the tail, or another fin about the same distance behind it; the upper part of the head and shoulders appeared of a dark brown colour, and beneath the under-jaw a brownish white. It pursued a steady and undeviating course, keeping its head horizontal with the water, and in rather a raised position, disappearing occasionally beneath a wave for a very brief interval, and not apparently for the purposes of respiration. It was going at the rate of perhaps from twelve to fourteen miles an hour, and when nearest was perhaps 100 yards distant; in fact, it gave one quite the idea of a large snake or eel. No one in the ship had ever seen anything similar, so, at least, it is extraordinary. It was visible to the naked eye for five minutes, and with a glass for perhaps fifteen more. The weather was dark and squally at the time, with some sea running.

EDGAR DRUMMOND, Lieut. R.M.S.

Dædalus, Southampton, Oct. 28, 1848.

This testimony is the more valuable since it gives the impressions produced by the phenomena on the evening they were witnessed (August 6th),—not as they were reproduced by the memory after the lapse of more than two months, as in Capt. McQuhae's letter to the Admiralty of October 11th. The elements for the zoologist's consideration are, accordingly, much fewer and more simple in the Lieutenant's log:—a part of the animal raised above the surface of the water, perhaps ten feet in length, is called the "head," and, "perhaps, twenty feet in the rear of this, a fin was visible occasionally." Further on what is first mentioned as the head is described as "the head and shoulders, which appeared of a dark brown colour, and beneath the under-jaw a brownish white." From the latter expression, it is to be inferred, that the whole head was lifted clear of the water, as in the drawing published in the *Illustrated London News*; and it is said to have been kept "horizontal with the water, and in rather a raised position." How far these few and simple elements accord with Prof. Owen's conjectural determination of the real nature of the beast the skilful zoologist will best judge. Between twenty and thirty feet is all that Lieut. Drummond vouches for as the visible part of the animal:—it will be seen that he offers no opinion of the accuracy of the Captain's assertion, that he saw the tail or another fin about the same distance behind the one that the Lieutenant saw, occasionally, perhaps twenty feet in the rear of the head.

And here, if the Lieutenant's log be accurate, we must notice a flaw in Capt. McQuhae's memory; for he deposes, on October the 11th, that "it had no fins." And we may refer to Prof. Owen's comment on that expression,—the justice of which is confirmed by the Lieutenant's log. A dorsal or a caudal fin is fatal to the hypothesis of the animal being a sea-serpent: but if the fin seen by Lieut. Drummond, occasionally, perhaps twenty feet behind the head, was really as he describes the only one visible, it accords exactly with the distance at which such a phenomenon would be presented by a gigantic seal in rapid motion. No cetacean or fish of that length, or any length, would swim with the head above water,—and no serpent has a fin, caudal or otherwise. The most important fact, however, in the evidence of one so well accustomed to judge of dimensions and distances in the sea, as the Lieutenant on watch is, that the animal "when nearest was, perhaps, 100 yards distant." What an idea this gives of the acuteness of the vision of Capt. Patrick McQuhae; who "in dark and squally weather" could "with his naked eye have recognized the features" of any man of his acquaintance who might be breasting the waves at 300 feet distance in a long ocean swell,—or, as Lieut. Drummond says, "with some sea running"!

THE PROBLEM IN PERSPECTIVE.

YOUR correspondent "Geometer" has done good service to all those learners in perspective who do not come in the way of the older writers or of teachers who have studied them. For the method invented by him is singularly absent from several of the most usual works. But it is not by any means new. It appears in both of Brook Taylor's works on Perspective (1715 and 1719, usually and incorrectly called first and second editions of the same work): and as it is not in Humphrey Ditton (1712), I conjecture that Brook Taylor is the originator of it. It is given by Hamilton (1738), by Malton (1778, second edition—I have not seen the first), and by Creswell (1811). But the auxiliary-line BE need not be equal to the picture-line BA: it may be of any length whatever. Hamilton has a restriction of a somewhat similar kind. Consequently, all that is necessary is to set off BS, SR, &c., in the requisite proportions. The following demonstration is short; and to those who know the properties of transversals, so easy that I think they may supply the figure for themselves.—Let O be the position of the eye, V the vanishing point of the line to be divided, AB the portion of it to be divided. Draw any line BPE having BP to PE in the ratio in which the original is to be divided: join AE, and let this line meet in F a parallel to BE drawn through V. Through A draw a parallel to OV: this is one original line of VA, and all the originals of VA which are parallel to OV are similarly divided. Draw FP, meeting BA in p, and let OB, Op meet the parallel to OV through A in X, Y. Then the originals of Bp, pA, are in the ratio of XY to YA, which it is to be shown is that of BP to PE. And it is shown thus:—BEA has the transversal pPF, so that BP is to PE in the ratio compounded of those of Bp to pA and AF to FE (or AV to VB, or XO to OB). But BAX has the transversal YpO, whence XY is to YA in the ratio compounded of XO to OB and Bp to pA. Whence the ratios of BP to PE and XY to YA are the same. This theorem leads to the following:—The ratio of two adjoining segments of one straight line in the picture is that of their originals compounded with the ratio of the distances of the extremities in the picture from the vanishing point. Or, to those who have explored the modern theory of *anharmonic* ratios, it amounts to this:—If A, B, C, D be in one straight line, and if A be the vanishing point of that line, the anharmonic ratio BC : AD : CD : AB is the ratio of the originals of CB and CD. This theorem is known and used for the case in which the original segments are equal.

December 6, 1848.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THERE is a rumour very generally circulated that the annual grant of 10,000*l.* for additions to the Library of the British Museum is about to be suspended for a while—if not entirely withdrawn. A conviction of the impossibility of continuing to lay out so large a sum annually in the increase of such a Library as that which now rests within the walls of the Museum has probably had as much to do with this determination as the present state of the Exchequer.

While on the subject of the Museum, we may mention that we have been reminded—with reference to the proposal of one of our correspondents for the printing of annual Catalogues—that from the year 1831 to 1835 annual lists of the additions made to every department of the British Museum were regularly published; but that about the year 1841 the Trustees, acting on the suggestion, it was understood, of the Keeper of the Printed Books, abandoned those lists as useless—and came to this determination so suddenly that the List of additional Printed Books for the year 1836 breaks off in the middle of the letter L, that of 1837 with the letter C, and that of 1838 with the same letter:—nothing of course having been printed since that date. The Keeper of the Manuscripts, however, having obtained permission to continue his annual lists of additions to the MSS., such Lists have continued to be proceeded with, and have been regularly published for the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840—to all which there is an Index—and from that period until 1845, which is just finished, and will also have an Index.

The daily papers have announced the death of Mr. Samuel Cooper, the eminent surgeon—who has followed his colleague Mr. Liston at no long interval of time. Mr. Cooper had attained to the foremost rank of his profession, after a practice of forty-five years;—during seventeen of which he held the appointments of Professor of Surgery in University College and Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital. In the spring of this year, as our readers know, in consequence of some differences with his colleagues, he resigned these offices. In 1845 Mr. Cooper was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was the author of two works of great professional reputation—"The Surgical Dictionary" and "First Lines of Surgery":—and early in his career had obtained the Jacksonian prize for a Treatise on the Joints.

We have omitted to mention that at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society the Copley Medal was awarded to J. C. Adams, Esq., for his investigations relative to the disturbances of Uranus and for his application of the inverse problem of perturbations thereto. One of the Royal medals was awarded to Thomas Galloway, Esq., for his paper, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, "On the Proper Motion of the Solar System":—the second to Charles James Hargreave, Esq., for his paper "On the Solution of Linear Differential Equations," published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The Rumford medal, and the dividend of 77*l.* 12*s.* arising out of the Rumford bequest, were awarded to Mr. V. Regnault, of Paris, for his experiments to determine the laws and the numerical data which enter into the calculation of steam-engines.

If any of our readers have entertained the apprehension, or the hope, that the refusal of the Papal sanction was likely to stand in the way of the new collegiate establishments projected for Ireland, they will be re-assured, or disappointed, by our advertising columns of to-day. One advertisement announces the early nomination of the several professors in the "Queen's Colleges, and invites candidates to send in their testimonials to the office of the chief secretary in Dublin Castle, on or before the 30th inst.":—another announces the opening of the classes in Arts, Law, and Medicine, and the schools of Agriculture and Civil Engineering, in October 1849.

Among the emigration schemes now before the public, that of the potters demands attention from its novelty and interest. The potters, it seems, have had many quarrels with their employers regarding the question of wages; and in these the artisans, it is stated, have always been worsted. Recently a machine has been invented which will do the work of a great number of hands—and if the men all remain in the labour market, will reduce wages, it is believed, still farther. On this, they have agreed to emigrate; and clubbing their means they raised 5,000*l.* out of which they have bought an estate in Wisconsin, United States,—where they have already located a considerable number of persons. The plan is said to be successful; and the society is now about to make known its principles, and invite the general public to avail themselves of its advantages. Each shareholder pays down, or in instalments, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; when he becomes entitled to ballot for the allotments as they are cleared and prepared for occupation. The remainder of the price of his land—the smallest divisions of which are twenty acres—is to be paid at convenient intervals.

The *Morning Post* tells us that the library of Louis Napoleon has been sold by auction,—and that among the books was a handsome copy, bound in morocco, of Lamartine's poem of "Jocelyn." On the inside of the cover the Prince had written the following curious piece of criticism:—"Undertook the reading of this book at Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837. Abandoned it as being too sublime for me. Undertook the reading for the second time, Monday the 8th, without being more fortunate. Recommended by a new effort, Tuesday the 9th, and abandoned it definitively." We should be glad to see Mr. Wakley's opinion of the poem in question.

We see by an official communication that Government is negotiating for the conveyance of the Eastern mails to Sydney by steam, by way of Singapore. The establishment of these mails will be of signal utility to our thriving colonies in the Australian world: and we hope the arrangements may be speedily carried

into operation between the continent of the Atlantic. We are Woods and on having. On Monday Schools make measure according to 315 boys at schools. forty gratuity is when com reformation be remem schools, the crime—to is a sav Many of learn, and them if u have been months by A new sc mate for wards whic subscribed a charity for the manag Chelsea, a good which is that lo further sub and better By an member in Bads of t good pres place, bet church, feet long The St. who has exploration Mississippi had been California way to th of resumi nearly al region, and required. east of T sources of the moun only port embraced make the which the The E "The Met was altere to embrac of effort, gaining a for which the move attacks a of the co fathers, an scale with believe th to do batt should se have risen gaits are the old tri to have th long be tailors wi refuse any time of knight Sir sidered a from tho to have n

into operation. Facility and frequency of intercourse between the East and West are not the least important of the agents of civilization.

We are glad to find that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have at length decided finally on having the Serpentine River drained and cleaned.

On Monday the friends of the St. Giles's Ragged Schools met to hear the Report for the past year and take measures for the future. During the year, according to the statement submitted to the meeting, 315 boys and 200 girls have been admitted into the schools. There are three paid teachers and about forty gratuitous. The yearly expense of the institution is about 200*l.*:—a very insignificant sum when compared with the saving effected by the reformation of the young criminal. It should ever be remembered in connexion with the cost of these schools, that a single youth snatched from a career of crime—is a saving to the country of from 300*l.* to 500*l.*

Many of these boys are said to be very anxious to learn, and to escape from the fate which seems before them if unassisted. Sixteen of the more promising have been sent out to Port Philip during the last twelve months by the Government, at an expense of 320*l.* A new school-room is greatly needed. The estimate for the building and fitting-up is 800*l.*; to-wards which between 200*l.* and 300*l.* has been already subscribed. The St. Giles's Ragged Schools is a charity which makes large returns to society for the money expended.—We should state that the managers of the Exeter Buildings Ragged School, Chelsea, have also put forth a Report, detailing the good which has been effected by their instrumentality in that locality,—and concluding with an appeal for further subscriptions, to enable them to procure more and better accommodation for their classes.

By an excavation undertaken at the end of November in the watering-place of Baden-Baden the Baths of Caracalla have been discovered in a state of good preservation. They are just under the marketplace, between the Inn at the Rose and the parish church,—occupying a square of about 5,000 German feet long by 3,000 feet broad.

The *St. Louis Union* mentions that Col. Fremont who has been for ten years engaged in scientific exploration of the vast region stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean—and whose labours had been suspended by the difficulties relating to the California question—had arrived at that place on his way to the mountains with a party for the purpose of resuming the work. Col. Fremont has collected nearly all the materials necessary for a map of that region, and will proceed now to complete the surveys required. A part of Upper California north and east of Tlamath Lake, and the district near the sources of the Arkansas, Rio del Norte, &c., with the mountain region westward, form, it is said, the only portions unexplored of the wide territory embraced in Col. Fremont's original plan; but they make the connecting links, on the correct finishing of which the correctness of the whole work depends.

The Early Closing Association—which began as "The Metropolitan Drapers' Association" in 1842, but was altered in 1846, both in constitution and in name, to embrace all trades in its objects—has, after years of effort, succeeded in making its impression and gaining a tolerably general sanction to the principle for which it contends. When it is remembered that the movement of which this Association has charge attacks a prejudice which was one of the "bulwarks of the constitution" in the days of our immediate fathers, and puts "the soul of a tailor" into the same scale with that of Sir Peter Laurie, one is tempted to believe that it must have had a supernatural weapon to do battle with. The good sword Excalibur alone should seem fit to fight the giants that would once have risen up in the path of such a heresy. But the giants are gone,—with many another tyrant figure of the old time; and if the spirits now abroad be permitted to have their own way, "the man in armour" will ere long be a mere Guildhall show. At any rate, the tailors will not be kept down—and they resolutely refuse any longer to accept the axiom which required nine of them to make a man as good as the good knight Sir Peter. The counter has ceased to be considered as the barrier dividing those who have minds from those who have not. *Gentility* is considered to have no more necessary relation to intellect than

the Goodwin Sands to Tenterden Steeple. Both these propositions are exploded superstitions. There is no help for it—the age "*will* on." "The movement," says a manifesto of the Association in question, "while by many persons it has ever been viewed as one of the most important, has now become one of the most popular, of the day. Employers, a large number of whom in past years entirely set their faces against the Association—believing its objects either undesirable or unattainable—are now, as a body, as anxious for its success as are the assistants themselves." If this be so, there is no use in resisting the movement. The fastidious have the remedy in their own hands. If the shopman is to have education, "it is time for *them* to give it up":—and to some extent that mode of compensation is acted on. Meanwhile, *we* are willing to go with the stream: and, therefore, announce to our readers that the Society is now endeavouring to raise a fund of 1,000*l.* "for the purpose of enabling it to pursue with increased system and energy the cause which it has previously pursued,"—and that the Rev. Mr. Gillfillan, of Dundee, the author of 'The Gallery of Literary Portraits,' and an apostle in the cause, is coming all the way from Scotland to deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next, at Guildhall, in aid of the required fund.

DIORAMA. REGENT'S PARK.—NOTICE.—The much admired Picture of MOUNT ETNA, in SICILY, is at present exhibiting alone. It is seen under three aspects—Evening, Sunrise, and during an Eruption. Open from Ten till Four.—Admission, 1*s.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Ryan, at Half-past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. A Lecture on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY and the ELECTRIC LIGHT on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock, by Dr. Bachoffner. Also on PNEUMATICS daily at Two o'clock. THE MICROSCOPE at One o'clock daily. THE DISSOLVING VIEWS, with historical descriptions. THE CHROMATROPE. THE PHANTASMAGORIA, by CHILDE, at Eight o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL. WORKING MODELS explained.—Admission, 1*s.*; Schools, Half-price.

SOCIETIES

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 20.—Col. W. H. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—Col. Sykes read an 'Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, on the Bengal Government for 1847 of the Mortality in the Jails of the Twenty-four Purgannahs.'

'Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, and some suggestions for the Improvement of the same,' by the Rev. E. W. Edgell. —After remarks in favour of Christmas instead of Midsummer being the period of the year best adapted for taking the census, Mr. Edgell remarked that the census of 1841 was far more comprehensive than the former ones, for it was so arranged as not only to give the number of individuals, but the name and description of each. The advantages of this are at once apparent:—indeed the theory of it may be considered perfect. There were, however, imperfections in the practical arrangements which Mr. Wyatt Edgell proposes to remedy thus.—1. Instead of the enumerator inquiring if the persons were born in the county in which they are living, and then entering them in two columns headed respectively *Born in the County—Born Elsewhere*, simply to inquire where they were born, and to enter the answer in his schedule as he receives it. The mere knowledge of the counties of nativity throws no light on the subject of migration from one point of our island to another,—nor does it establish any point with respect to the races of men,—nor does it prove the tendency of any particular locality to produce particular habits or to foster peculiar opinions. For instance, what do we gain by knowing that every other inhabitant of Southwark was born out of Surrey? 2. Instead of the enumerator entering the ages in his schedule by quinquennial periods—a useless arrangement (and worse than useless by producing confusion and suggesting untruths)—to enter the answers as he receives them, except in certain cases which were pointed out. The day after the census, the enumerator should proceed to compare his schedule with the parochial and other registers, and verify or correct the figures and spelling thereby,—the verifications being underlined and the corrections made in red ink; and also to compare it with that of the previous census, and then to underline with black ink all the names which are identical in the two schedules.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Dec. 1.—The Dean of Westminster, V.P., in the chair.—Among donations to the library and general collections—including various ancient weapons of bronze and iron recovered from the bed of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, presented by G. Vulliamy, Esq., to the Museum.—Mr. J. Moore presented a curious relic of a remarkable tenure custom in Lincolnshire recently discontinued,—namely, one of the gad-whips, with its singular accompaniments, used, according to ancient practice of unknown origin, on Palm Sunday, when a person on behalf of the lord of the manor of Broughton presented himself in the Church of Castor, and after the second lesson was required to crack the whip three times over the head of the minister. The lands have passed into Mr. Moore's possession and this strange custom has ceased.—A memoir was read by Mr. Westmacott, relating to the recovery of some monumental statues which had been buried under the flooring in Gonalston Church, Notts. The structure in which these memorials of the founders had been originally placed was demolished some years since, and the materials used on the adjoining farm. The sculptures had been buried, and were found with much difficulty on removing the floor of the seats. Thoroton had given representations in his County History; but the sculptures had long been supposed to be lost, until rescued by Mr. Westmacott's exertions. He took occasion, at the close of his account of this act of Vandalism, to renew the appeal made by him at the previous meeting of the Institute, complaining of the injury too frequently permitted during modern restoration,—and urging the expediency of arousing more active interest in the preservation, not only of architectural remains, but of works of sculpture and painting, with other curious memorials,—calling attention to the destruction of ancient remains at Iona. He proposed a motion expressive of this feeling, which was seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, and carried.—Mr. H. Turner offered some remarks illustrative of a painting, from the collection of the Duke of Buccleugh, submitted for the inspection of the meeting by Mr. Farren. It represented the descent of the Wingfield family, with small full-length portraits of the chief personages, forming a work of middle-age art of a curious description. It was stated that the picture had been presented to his Grace's ancestor, the Duke of Montague, by the antiquary Stukeley. Mr. Turner read, also, some extracts from records of the reign of Henry V. relating to Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards, and the execution of one of the Talbot family, who appeared to have been put into brine after being cruelly executed.—Mr. C. Tucker gave a notice of some singular sepulchral cists of the Roman age preserved at Swinton Park, Yorkshire, and exhibited drawings of them; noticing other antiquities found in the same district and preserved in Captain Harcourt's museum at Swinton.—Mr. Harrod sent drawings of subjects recently found in Belton Church, Suffolk; where are depicted designs of similar character to the favourite *Danse Macabre* of the Middle Ages.—Mr. A. Trollope gave a report of his late discoveries of Roman remains at Lincoln; and called the attention of the meeting to some unique vases, ornamented in a very unusual manner, and of Roman workmanship. These had been found, with various antiquities, in one of the singular depositories frequently noticed of late near Roman settlements, and resembling those at Ewell in which so large an assemblage of curious objects had been disinterred by Mr. Diamond.—The Dean of Westminster stated that deposits of a like nature had lately been noticed near Richborough, and had contributed to enrich the museum of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich.—Mr. Westwood communicated a number of fac-similes of sculptured crosses and memorials from Wales, Cheshire, and other parts of England; and offered remarks illustrative of a series, chronologically arranged, which he exhibited,—explaining the peculiar forms of ornament found upon these early monuments.—Mr. C. Orford sent two examples, hitherto unnoticed, apparently of earlier date than the Conquest, and pronounced by Mr. Westwood to be unlike any which he had found. They are at present in a cottage garden at High Lane, near Stockport, Cheshire,—having been found in ploughing not far from Disley, in that county. Lord Northampton expressed a hope that some

measures might be taken to secure these curious remains from further injury.—Numerous other antiquities and drawings were exhibited; amongst which a plan of the extensive Roman buildings recently discovered at Chesterford by the Hon. R. Neville attracted attention. His researches have also brought to light a structure resembling in arrangement the basilica of the ancients, and supposed by some persons to have been used as a church by the early Christians in Britain.—A profuse variety of valuable rings of every period was contributed by Mr. Whincopp; and other ornaments of a similar kind were brought by Mr. O. Morgan, Rev. E. Jarvis, Mr. Manning, and Mr. Trollope.—Mr. Nightingale sent a memorial of a remarkable period,—which, although not strictly archaeological, excited no slight interest: namely, a pack of satirical cards, each illustrative of some distinct "Bubble Company," with burlesque verses exhibiting the extent of public credulity at the time of the South Sea speculations.—Various specimens of Art and Antiquities were produced by Mr. B. Lane, Mr. Dixon, Mr. S. Hall, Mr. Nesbitt, and other members.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Geographical, half-past 8, P.M.
 Royal Academy, 8.—Mr. Green 'On Anatomy.'
TUES. Zoological, 9.—Dr. Melville 'On the Ideal Vertebrate.'—Mr. Strickland 'On the Habits of *Nautia vitulinoides*.'
WED. Literary Fund, 5.
 Geological, half-past 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.—Mr. Holmes 'On Present State of Electricity as applied to Telegraphs.'—Prof. Bennett Woodcroft 'On Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation.'
THURS. Antiquaries, 8.
 Royal Society of Literature, 4.
 Royal, half-past 8.
FRI. Philological, 5.
SAT. Asiatic, 2.

FINE ARTS

Elementary Architecture for the Use of Beginners.
 By W. H. Leeds, Esq. Weale.

THE demand for elementary practical works in these utilitarian times has been to all appearance more than met by the supply; yet day after day we see fresh works on every branch of science streaming from the press,—the sole differences in which are, that the knowledge is compressed into gradually diminishing space, and the price diminished in almost equal proportion. The general fault that we find in works of this description is, that they are not sufficiently elementary,—that they are, in fact, addressed to but one class of readers, and that too high a class. The consequence is, that progress has been chiefly confined to the already educated; who have become more and more learned while the ignorant have remained comparatively stationary,—the work intended to aid the last consisting of only a tissue of technical words or dry rules which leave no permanent or tangible impression on the mind. The little work now under our notice is free from the objections stated; for while it instructs the general student in architecture in its broad character of art and design, it retains just so much of technical terms as may be essential in communicating with the practical man. Though in our author's anxiety to make himself understood he has here and there been somewhat too diffuse, we know of no work on this subject at once so comprehensive and so simple. We quite agree with Mr. Leeds that the mediæval and ecclesiastical styles have recently occupied too much favour and attention; but without pronouncing against one style or another, we would have the general student instructed in all,—for his eye and taste may be cultivated sufficiently to enable him to appreciate the beauties and merits of each without his acquiring the knowledge of mechanical proportion which is requisite for the practical man.

As may be inferred, Mr. Leeds's treatise is limited to the consideration of ancient and classic architecture; and his general account of the orders most lucidly supports the theory that there are but three leading classes or families, distinguished as Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian:—the Tuscan and Composite being merely the one a ruder and the other a more fanciful variation of the Doric and the Corinthian. In discussing the origin of the Greek system of columnation he dissents from the idea that the "primitive timber hut furnished the first hints for, and rudiments of, it;" for he argues that timber construction would have led to very different proportions and taste than we find in—

"the earliest extant monuments of Greek architecture. Had the prototype or model been of that material, slender-

ness and lightness, rather than ponderosity and solidity, would have been aimed at; and the progressive changes in the character of the orders would have been reversed, since the earliest of them all would also have been the lightest of them all. The principles of stone construction have so evidently dictated and determined the forms and proportions of the original Doric style as to render the idea of its being fashioned upon a model in the other material little better than an absurd, though time-honoured, fiction. Infinitely more probable is it that the Greeks derived their system of architecture from the Egyptians; because much as it differs with regard to taste and matters of ornamentation, it partakes very largely of the same constitutional character. At any rate, the doctrine of a timber origin applies as well to the Egyptian as to the Hellenic or Grecian style.

Mr. Leeds concludes that the only argument in favour of the doctrine is, that stone construction would naturally have suggested square pillars instead of round; but he thinks that superior convenience furnishes a sufficient motive for the adoption of the latter with a people who never appear to have economized labour,—and that at all events, whatever may be admitted as an adequate reason for the columns being round in the Egyptian architecture accounts equally for their being so in that of the Greeks. We refer our readers to the work itself for the detailed explanations of the three distinct orders and their subordinates; which are lucidly set forth,—and sufficiently, though not too copiously, illustrated by references to well-known ancient structures and to buildings in London which we have the opportunity to examine at any time. On most of these the author has offered some critical remarks in which we fully concur; as they will not only aid the student in his own observations, but are likely to correct his judgment in such comparisons as he may institute for himself,—by directing his attention at once to the points that are objectionable or questionable, either as regards established rule or tasteful effect in design.

We have only to add that Mr. Leeds has amply fulfilled his promise of succinctly explaining the elements and constitution of the classical orders; and we are satisfied that they who give his little work a careful perusal will lay a solid foundation for more extended studies, should the pursuit be architecture,—and obtain sufficient general acquaintance with the subject for appreciating architectural design should the desire be merely to acquire information and cultivate a taste.

The book concludes with a short glossarial index:—and the whole may be recommended as meeting the popular requirements in this branch of Art and Science.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Painted by R. Thorburn, A.R.A. Hering & Remington.

A mezzotint print,—by whom engraved our impression does not say—from a picture by Mr. Thorburn; a very good example of the painter's style. It gives evidence of a taste formed on the study of old pictures,—not of the frivolities or finery to which we are accustomed in the treatment of ladies of quality. It is wanting, however, in the true style and refinement which the subject should have inspired. The head of the young prince is especially beautiful and well discriminated:—it were well if the rest of the picture had been treated in as felicitous a vein.

The Wilkie Gallery. Parts I. to V. Virtue. The publishers of this little work deserve great credit for their enterprise. It is brought out without flourish of trumpets; and is a plain but well got-up work, presenting good prints after this most popular of British painters, on a reduced scale, at a cheap rate. 'The Beadle conducting the Italian Itinerant Minstrels to the Gaol'—'The Letter of Introduction'—'The Penny Wedding'—and many others are really excellently engraved. 'The Reading of the Will' may also be instanced as a good example. Preceding the description of the pictures, there is a brief memoir of the painter. His portrait, engraved from that painted by his friend Phillips, forms the frontispiece; and a view of the Manor House of Culps, in Fife-shire, (his birthplace,) appears as a vignette on the title-page. This is a capital opportunity afforded to trace the painter's career through its various stages. The letter-press descriptions—or rather biographical and critical notices—afford much information into his motives and conduct in the individual pictures; and the different

changes which his style underwent; influenced by ill health, travel, and other circumstances; are made clear.—Here, in a convenient form for the table, the publishers have put within our reach a very excellent companion to the painter's fellow-moralist, Hogarth.

The Expulsion. By J. Sant. Lithographed by Frederic Sexton. Sexton.

Little can be said in praise of the original of this lithograph. The subject is one that has tasked the highest powers,—and forces on the mind recollections little advantageous to its treatment here. This has been ever a favourite theme; if only to show the artist's power over the expression of human form,—carried often to the point of pedantry. Wanting in the higher sentiment of the subject, the work before us is not even redeemed by any such scholastic display. Mr. Sant is capable of better things;—and this is obviously an early production.

Panoramic View of Free Town, Sierra Leone. By Mrs. Terry. Essex.

A capital idea is here given of this spot,—so fearfully designated as "the white man's grave." We have a good representation of the primitive and rude condition of life in this fatal region.

The Monumental Brasses of England. By the Rev. Charles Boutell. Bell.

This little serial work contains some capably executed wood-cuts of a class of subjects full of interest to the archaeologist,—and in which this country may be said to be peculiarly rich. Scarcely a church of any antiquity amongst us which does not possess some monumental brass. The engravings are neatly and faithfully executed.

Portrait of Sir Isaac Newton. Lithographed by G. B. Black. Lympington, Grove.

When we saw this picture last season in the possession of its then proprietor we had no very high idea of its merits,—and no very great faith in its being from the pencil of Mr. Gandy. The lithographer has done his work respectably.

Portrait of Lord George Bentinck. Fores. "Another and another!"—we may well exclaim, with Macbeth. The present is an additional lithograph of the deceased Protectionist leader; but by whom the print before us declareth not. If not by H. B., it is at least of his school;—and it has the merit of being as like as the rest.

Beatrice Listening. Painted by G. Wells. Drawn on stone by J. A. Vinter. Wells.

This is no very remarkable production, in any sense. It is one of the abundant examples in which our artists paint a pretty woman in a fancy costume, and then baptize her by a fancy name from one of our poets or dramatists. It belongs to a department which Mr. Frank Stone has made his own.

Windsor Castle. Painted by D. O. Hill. Engraved by W. Richardson. Edinburgh, Hill.

It is always disadvantageous to the painter to have to contend against the previous impressions with which the repeated treatments of a popular subject have familiarized the mind. Mr. Hill has, however, come well out of the difficulty; and has invested his view of this regal dwelling with every circumstance that could lend it interest.—Mr. Richardson has displayed great boldness in his version on the copper.

Memorials of Edinburgh. Edinburgh, Paton. Parts 17 to 20 continue this series, illustrative of the history, topography, &c., of the Scottish Athens,—as she claims to be called.

Payne's Royal Dresden Gallery. Divisions 1 to 3. French.

They who cannot afford to purchase the larger and more expensive series of prints after pictures in this renowned collection will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity here placed by Mr. Payne within their reach. We may instance the print after the far-famed Correggio, 'The Magdalen,' as conveying a good idea of its original.

Exhibition of the Alderney Bull, Cow and Calf, with other Cattle, size of life. Painted by James Ward. R.A.

This picture has been most appropriately placed for exhibition in connexion with the Smithfield Cattle Show. It is one of the most remarkable of all the efforts of the palette for the delineation of animal form. A short history of the causes which

brought it into existence may be acceptable to our readers.—Mr. Ward had been long known to the public by his transcripts of animal life when, in the progressive and enterprising spirit of the true artist, he longed to assert himself in another and more arduous department of his art. He had at this time produced more than two hundred portraits of various kinds of animals:—having commenced life, it will be remembered, as an engraver of such matters. More than four hundred specimens by his hand, either in etchings or in finished prints, are in the Print Room of our National Museum, presented by himself. After the battle of Waterloo, most of the artists of the day engaged in illustrations of some one or more of its striking scenes or pathetic episodes. Mr. Ward chose an allegoric treatment—and on a colossal scale. He spread a canvas thirty-five feet in length by twenty-one in height,—to prove that his powers were not restricted and that his knowledge of the human form was no less than of the inferior animals which had already given him reputation. The picture found favour in the eyes of the government of the British Institution—but not in the estimation of the public. The English mind was too matter of fact—not sufficiently imaginative and not sufficiently learned to decipher the hieroglyphics, of allegory. The work was coldly received; and when we last saw it, it was badly placed and badly lighted in an inappropriate situation, on the walls of the chapel of the Chelsea Royal Hospital. The painter was cautioned against a repetition of his mistake. They who knew his powers, and united to their artistic enthusiasm worldly knowledge, reasoned with him on the propriety of addressing himself more immediately in his old line to the public taste; and the late President West, his personal friend, was one of those who discussed with him the fitness and necessity of returning to the walk in which he had won “golden opinions,” and producing in that department on a large scale—since scale seemed to be his ambition—a work that should at once vindicate his claim and place him on an equality with the foremost in rank of those who had devoted themselves to labours of a similar class. Paul Potter's renowned Bull appears to have suggested itself, and to have been the work which most inspired Mr. Ward to emulation. It is just to Mr. Ward to say that his rivalry has been most successful.—The picture in question by Paul Potter has been made familiar to many who have not seen the original, through the medium of copies in colour and engravings. A print after this picture was placed in the room of this Exhibition, in juxtaposition with the picture by our British artist. The latter, thus, underwent two severe tests: that of comparison with a work of European renown,—and that of comparison with the works of nature, the noble and thorough-bred animals subjects of the competition for the prizes of the Smithfield Club. It sustained the trial well.—The reason of the re-appearance of the picture, exhibited in this way, is thus explained. Mr. G. R. Ward, the mezzotint engraver, having had the picture transferred to him by his father, is anxious to make its merits known by public exhibition in London and in the provinces previously to its presentation by him to our National Gallery—there to be united to the Vernon collection, in proof of the triumphs of native talent. It is the son's filial ambition to see this principal work of his parent placed where future generations may admire it. It will be an excellent feature of British Art. In its class it may be said to be unique. The perfect acquaintance of the painter with his subject is at once revealed:—the “points” of the various creatures being given with a knowledge that satisfies the most diligent breeder. The essential differences of character in the several animals—the vigorous and powerful drawing necessary for the large scale—the marvellous foreshortening employed in the rendering, as, for instance, that difficult position of the cow—the clear colour, transparent without flimsiness—the masterly touch, which has given the appearance of multifarious details without entering into trivialities, while the specific differences of hair, wool, horn, and vegetation are all preserved,—the fresh and vigorous landscape—the receding distance—the moving and well-graduated sky—all these have combined to make this the most spirited and vigorous picture of its class. The painter may be said to be enjoying a kind of posthumous fame. The picture painted

more than thirty years ago—and long shut up from the world—has come, as it were, for a final verdict, and appeals to a new class and a new generation.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—In the circular issued by the Directors of the British Institution, to artists intending to become exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition, we observe that the former have modified the regulation, made three or four years since, which rejected any picture that had been before exhibited. Previously to that time and from the foundation of the Institution, any picture exhibited elsewhere was admissible if of sufficient merit. In consequence of the change, many an artist was deprived of the chance of selling a picture of interest which had not been disposed of at other places, and might possibly have been better seen here. Another consequence of the new law was, that it impoverished the character of the Exhibition: as the experience of each year since it has been in operation has sufficed to show. The fifth regulation of the circular now stands thus:—“No picture or other work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited, unless by special order.” In these days when there is not too much patronage for works of any size and of the higher walks of Art, this modification of the Directors may confer a great boon on many an artist who may not have had the good fortune to have his picture well placed in Trafalgar Square. The Exhibition itself will benefit in being relieved of the monotony arising from a redundancy of commonplaces, landscapes or lane scenes, by the introduction of figure and other pieces of mark. The special order necessary for admission will operate as a guarantee that excellence alone will be the inducement to grant it; and the Exhibition will thus, at the same time, not run the risk of losing its interest by being swamped by a mass of previously seen performances.

Among drawings recently purchased for the Print Room of the British Museum, we have noticed two by Hans Holbein—both remarkable for their invention, precision of form, and beauty of touch. One is a design for a dagger, with its sheath—on which a female figure, Bellona-like, is drawn in a triumphal car by armed and harnessed warriors. The other drawing is a design for a cup with its cover—to be set with precious stones, and on which are to be seen the initial letters of Henry the Eighth and Jane Seymour. On the rim of the cover and the feet are the motto “Bound to obey and serve.” Willment, in his ‘Regal Heraldry,’ p. 70, quotes a MS. in the ‘Roll of Arms,’ I. 2. folio 15, wherein the arms of Jane Seymour as Queen are annexed with the same motto. Both these drawings, which formerly were in the possession of the late Mr. Beckford, are acquisitions to the national collection.

The Liverpool Corporation Prize of 50*l*. for the best picture in their Annual Exhibition has, we learn, been this year awarded to Mr. Frost for his subject of ‘Euphrosyne:’—which will be remembered as an attractive feature at the last Academy Exhibition.

The Amsterdam Society for the Improvement of Architecture offers a prize of 500 Dutch florins, and a certificate of merit, for the best design for a theatre capable of containing from 2,000 to 2,500 persons. Each design is to be accompanied by an explanatory memoir, written in French, and not in the handwriting of the author. Foreigners are invited to compete. The name is to be sealed up, and the design, distinguished by a motto, must be sent in by the 1st of November in next year. A letter addressed to M. Warnsinck, the Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of Architecture at Amsterdam, will probably elicit the necessary particulars for any who may desire to have them.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

COVENT GARDEN.—Being averse to waste of pen, paper, and patience,—a few sentences will suffice for our record of the first production of ‘Quentin Durward’ on Wednesday last. The subject is taken from Scott's romance. The opera-book is one of the worst that we have ever seen. The music keeps close proportion with the text. The performance corresponded in excellence with book and music: all particular specification of scenes, songs, or singers being, after such a statement, uncalled for. The *encores* were many: but we admired that, having

once begun, they were not more numerous. The next work, we presume, which will be brought forward, is an English version of ‘I Puritani’ (!!) for Mdlle. Nissen, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Whitworth.

HAYMARKET.—‘The Hunchback’ was revived on Monday, with a very peculiar cast;—*Sir Thomas Clifford* and *Julia* being played by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, and *Modus* and *Helen* by Mr. Webster and Miss Julia Bennett. Of Mr. Creswick's *Master Walter* we have formerly recorded our opinion. The *Julia* of Mrs. Kean was a fine and delicate reading,—though deficient, in the first two acts, in girlish simplicity and the happy levity of “a young fresh heart.” She failed to look the country maiden suddenly intoxicated with London life. The fourth and fifth acts were played with great truth. The last was vigorously conceived. The climax was well prepared;—but in the more powerful passages Mrs. Kean's physical strength was overtasked. Mr. Kean's *Clifford* was a gentlemanly performance. Many of the passages were better interpreted than usual: but the actor wants youth and aptitude to gain the entire sympathy of the audience. The *Helen* of Miss Julia Bennett is sprightly—something like Mrs. Nisbett's in the great scene with *Modus*, but more delicate. In the ruff scene, she combined archness with modesty. If she would cast off some burlesque gestures, she might make an excellent *Helen*. Mr. Webster's *Modus* has very little of the bookworm. Although, if we believe in words, “he nothing loves but Greek and Latin,”—his “musty library” absorbing even the love of his pretty cousin,—he still looks so happy, plump, and well-conditioned, that it is plain he has never lost a dinner “to construe Latin.” In fact, and to be serious, the cast was singularly deficient in youth. *Julia* by Mrs. Kean—*Clifford* by Mr. Kean—and *Modus* by Mr. Webster—are good names on the bill, but bad casts for the characters.

MARYLEBONE.—A new piece by Mr. Selby, entitled ‘The Witch of Windermere,’ was produced on Monday. The “Witch” is a certain abigail of the name of *Rose* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), who bewitches with her charms a ploughboy named *Natty Primrose* (Mr. Buckstone). He, to win her regard, undertakes the study of ‘Hints on Etiquette’ and other small books of politeness. The cunning coquette, however, affects a preference for a footman Mr. *Hogsnorton* (Mr. J. Saunders); whereupon the poor rustic determines to seek relief from hopeless passion in suicide. Being left in charge of a roasting pheasant and a bottle of champagne—the latter having been described to him as poison—the thought strikes him of eating the former as a luxurious last meal, and drinking the latter to ensure its being so. He does both:—the first half-glass tempts him on till he empties the bottle. The approaches of drunkenness he mistakes for those of death. At length he becomes sobered by a plunge in the lake,—which is the occasion of his rescuing an upset boating party. The piece was amusing enough—and though somewhat coarse, deserved the success it obtained.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—A party of Ethiopian Serenaders, sitting under the shadow of one Dumbarton, and stated to be the admiration of the United States, have taken up their temporary quarters here:—as we think, with small prospect of success. It is not that this company is less humorous or pathetic than their predecessors—but that eccentricity is necessarily short-lived. Music gains nothing by being accompanied with exaggerated gesture and grotesque action. There are persons, of course, who can be diverted with any absurdity—loving the absurdity for its own sake; but fortunately they compose not a large audience at such a theatre as this. It must be something of real excellence to prove attractive here. The few persons assembled to witness this Ethiopian exhibition received the performance generally with coldness:—to the better portions of it some applause was conceded. The burlesque version of the Phantom Chorus in ‘La Sonnambula’ was of this kind. It was excessively *funny*. Two songs—‘Rosa Lee’ and ‘Carry me back to Old Virginia’ merit mention on a contrary account. Their pathos was irresistible.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The solitary pieces of concerted vocal music in the long programme of last Wednesday's Concert at Exeter Hall were the duet, 'Fair Aurora,' from 'Artaxerxes,' and Sir H. R. Bishop's 'Indian Drum.'—While ballad-act—in the persons of Mr. Templeton, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Wood and her pupils (one of whom, according to the Lancashire papers, sings 'When I heard that he was married' most touchingly), and half-a-hundred other persons who ought to know better—is making such strides just now in London and "the provinces," all entertainments of a better sort deserve a more than usually careful recognition. To enumerate all the local choral societies which seem springing up throughout England—announced in the *Musical Times* and other contemporaries—is impossible; but we must notice one or two performances of more than usual enterprise and interest. The *Hargreaves Choral Society* at musical Manchester is grappling with Beethoven's posthumous Mass—a work not to be touched by any of the genus *Tyro*, and not to be relished save by advanced audiences. At the Manchester Mechanics' Institution Concert of this evening was given Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul,' with Dr. S. Wesley at the organ. (This Oratorio, the Londoners should be reminded, has never been performed with anything approaching to perfection in the Metropolis.) There is healthy life, too, in Manchester's neighbour.—The Committee of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution is catering for the pleasure of its clients during the Christmas holidays in a truly enlightened spirit. Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff are announced to give readings of 'Antigone,' at which the choruses of Mendelssohn will be performed, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Zeugheer Herrmann. This, we happen to know, ensures the best practicable execution.—In its way, too, the announcement of the organ performance given the other evening at our own Beaumont Institution was gratifying, though the quality of the entertainment may be doubted, from an organ programme in which figures the name of Rossini.

We are told that Londoners are about to be treated to French comic operas by Mr. Mitchell: who, according to *Galignani*, is busily arranging "the best *Opéra Comique* troupe out of Paris." The most exigent have never hitherto been disappointed by Mr. Mitchell's liberality: and his theatre is well calculated for the performances in question. Unless they be given with the utmost musical—and scenic—nicety, they will hardly succeed; but, thus performed, they will do their part in raising the general standard of operatic performance in England. Our stage chorus-singing has never looked back since the appearance of the German company brought hither by Mr. Mason.—We are glad to perceive that—for the astonishment of the Christmas holiday-keepers—M. Robert-Houdin is coming again with several new tricks in his sleeve.

'Pestal'—we hope our readers have not forgotten 'Pestal' [*Athen.*, No. 1047]—has been into Court again, trying to shake off the injunction which prevented him from appearing, "like Tom Deane's bird," in two places at once. The application, however, was made in vain; and the protection vouchsafed to the tune with the thrilling history remains in force. Does it never occur to any one that the costs on these occasions would enable defendants eager for novelty to secure something far better than an old waltz with a few lengths of trumpery sentiment, could they bring themselves to undertake publication on other principles than those of penny wisdom?

There are theatrical successes of more than one kind—as we pointed out when writing from Paris of 'Haydée': and most especially is the variety apparent in France, where the sensitiveness of the Press is carried to its most exquisite point—and a *feuilleton*, like a fan in the hands of a *Dona Mencía* or of a Mars, may be made to convey half-a-dozen subordinate qualifications in every flutter. 'Le Val d'Andorre,' however, the new opera by MM. Halévy and St. Georges, appears to have thoroughly possessed itself of Parisian favour. M. Berlioz assures us that its success has been "one of the most generous, spontaneous and universal which he has ever witnessed." In continuation, he asserts that "the score is so intimately combined with the piece (one of the best *liretti* seen for many a day),—each one of the melodies so faithfully and completely expressing the feeling of

the situations, the accent of the passions and the character of the personages—that the words and music seem to have been written at once." M. Berlioz further lauds the instrumentation as among the most delicious in his acquaintance; and specifies some dozen *morceaux*,—in particular the *finale* to the second act, which he thinks a *chef-d'œuvre*. Lastly, a work better executed, he tells us, was never seen at the *Opéra Comique*.—Mlle. Darcier and M. Battaille coming in for especial commendation. More welcome tidings than such praise as the above could not reach us. But to place the English amateur in the right point for forming his anticipations, we must remind him that among all French composers M. Halévy is the most French; that the 'Mousquetaires,' which was the delight of Paris, produced no effect whatsoever in London, and by transmission from the *Opéra Comique*, we can personally attest, lost a certain bouquet, finish, and piquancy essential to the rendering of compositions in which—whatever be the value of the thoughts and the amount of solid skill and contrivance put forth—the forms are studiedly and consistently artificial. This said, we wait with curiosity for an acquaintance with 'Le Val d'Andorre.'

The *début* of Madame Lagrange at the *Grand Opéra* as *Desdemona* in the French arrangement of 'Othello' does not seem to have been successful. The Lady is said to have been "indisposed;" which statement sufficiently conveys the public verdict.—At the last performances given at the Italian theatre (the close of which merits a few separate words) a Mlle. de Meric—daughter of the very clever Lady who was here under Mr. Mason's management—appeared as *contralto*. She is described as possessing a fine voice of its class.

Another of M. Alfred de Musset's little dramas,—and one of the least agreeable,—'Andrea del Sarto,' has been tried at the *ci-devant Théâtre Français* without success.—M. Gobert has been again personating Napoleon at the *Théâtre Porte St. Martin* in an old piece, revived, we suppose, just now by way of *pièce d'occasion*.

MISCELLANEA

Chemistry in Schools.—In the otherwise flattering notice of my 'School Chemistry' in the last number of the *Athenæum*, two formulae have been inadvertently misquoted, which, if not corrected, may render the argument against the use of symbols of some force. As I am quite sure the *Athenæum* would not do wilful injustice, perhaps you will allow me to correct the errors. In the book, at p. 23, it is said, "white precipitate falls (Hg Cl Hg NH_2).” In the *Athenæum* it is Hg Cl Hg NH_2 , without any bracket and without any preceding name to show that the contents of the bracket explain that name; besides the omission of a figure. The second formula in the book as corrected in the errata at p. xv., is "Yellow ammonia chloride of platinum is formed ($\text{NH}_3 \text{ HCl Pt Cl}_2$)," the symbols being formed of the initial letters of the constituents of the salt named. In the *Athenæum* it is $\text{NH}_3 \text{ Cl Pt Cl}_2$, also without a bracket, and without the previous name. All these symbols—the alphabet, if you will, or numeration-table of the science—are explained in the second page of the work, or in the tables to which the above quotations form a note. Such symbols are universally in use; and I am confident that if you were witness to the facility with which young students of fourteen years of age, and young men destined for teachers, can understand and work these symbols in my classes in a few days, you would agree with me that to attempt to teach chemistry without symbols in the present state of the science, and for any useful ultimate object, would be similar to an endeavour to go through a course of arithmetic without the use of figures. The argument against organic chemistry might be equally applied to arithmetic; for how can a boy previously to working the elementary rules comprehend *pure* and *mixed* repeaters, *pure* and *mixed* circulates, *similar* and *conterminous* decimals, &c. &c. I am, &c. R. D. THOMSON.

Glasgow College, Nov. 26, 1848.
[We think it is but just to Dr. Thomson to insert the above. We did not, however, quote the formulae with any intention of exhibiting their inaccuracy; but to show that compound symbols, however useful as a sort of short-hand in the laboratory, are objectionable in a book professedly elementary. Notwith-

standing Dr. Thomson's argument, we cannot but regard the array of chemical symbols in treatises intended to promote a taste for chemical inquiry as, of all things, most calculated to produce a distaste for the science. It may appear learned; but it is as unwise as it would be to print Herschel's 'Preliminary Treatise,' or any other first-class book, in stenographic characters.]

The State Paper Office.—In common with many others of your readers, I was delighted at your announcement that the people in authority had determined that the ancient papers in the State Paper Office should be removed to the Record Office which is to be built at Westminster. Such a determination is something gained; but, let me ask you, why are inquirers—why is poor English history—condemned to wait during all the long years that may elapse before we shall arrive at that "consummation most devoutly to be wished for," the erection of a General Record Office? Why might not we be admitted to the use of those papers at once, in their present place of deposit, under Record Office restrictions? There they are in a roomy, modern office, guarded by competent keepers—what more can be done for their safety in a General Record Office? The magnates who have power to determine that the public shall have the use of them at a certain future time, must surely have also power to say, "The regulations of this office shall no longer be an opprobrium and a by-word—the greatest existing hindrance to free inquiry into English history—a mere shelter to the inaccurate publications of a set of privileged inquirers. Let our ancient papers henceforth be kept in the same way as other records; and if there be useful historical matter amongst them let it come forth. Do why else in these people's ears that if they would come to such a determination at once, they would do a very gracious, liberal, sensible thing,—and would have their names written in letters of gold by future historical writers.

The British Museum.—A splendid specimen of mosaic pavement has been placed in the national collection at the British Museum, in the passage leading to the gallery of Xanthian Antiquities. The specimen is about eight feet square—was found in the ruins of Carthage, on the spot assigned as the site of the Temple of Neptune,—and was purchased by the Trustees of the Museum. On reaching this country it was found broken in innumerable pieces; but under the hand of Sir R. Westmacott it has been restored. It represents the head of a sea god, with flowing beard, and feet of the seahorse.

The Washington Monument.—The secretary to the Board for management of this stupendous construction gives, in the *New York Herald*, the following description of the intended work.—The work, when completed, will surpass every other monument in the world. The foundation is 81 feet square, which will be narrowed to 60 feet, at an elevation of 27 feet, all of solid masonry—at this elevation the great obelisk (500 feet high) will start. The walls will be 15 feet thick at the base, with an opening in the centre of 25 feet to the top.

Submarine Communication between England and Ireland.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given permission to Mr. Charles Blunt, civil engineer, to effect a communication by laying down his submarine electric telegraph between Holyhead and Dublin. The telegraphic wires will be connected with the lines of railway radiating from the Irish metropolis and with the Chester and Holyhead Railway in this place: and we understand that convenient positions at both the termini have been chosen and marked out where the wires will terminate. The Admiralty are desirous to furnish Mr. Blunt with the necessary aid; and for this purpose have authorized Capt. Fraser, R.N., the commanding officer of Her Majesty's naval establishment at Holyhead, not only to permit the former gentleman immediately to commence his operations, but also to afford every assistance which he may require in the performance of his undertaking.—*Globe*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. W. H.—F. T.—J. H.—N. R.—V.—J. G.—C.—A Constant Reader.—D. L.—Tyro—received.

M. L.'s book has been received.
W. R.—There is no novelty in this communication. The manufacture of vulcanized Indian rubber is a familiar process; and the black lead pencil-makers have used sulphur for their purpose for fifty years.

H. W.—We have received from a correspondent at Naples a detailed account of a grand auroral display which took place there on the 17th ult. The same reasons which prevented our giving admission to particular descriptions of similar phenomena at the same season nearer home, operate of course more strongly in this foreign instance, as having no peculiarity to recommend it as an exception.

Erratum.—In our last report of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 1211, col. 2, l. 46, the donor of the Carthage Medal of 1741 is called "R. Burke" instead of R. Brooke.

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31	1811	1600	1328 8	8 3892 "	£2928 8
3286	1820	3000	1906 13	5 1638 "	£4906 13
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